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THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,082—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 11, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th July	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th „	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th „	OCEANA	6610	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th „	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th „	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th „	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Maccini	15th Aug. 1910
Dco BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Aug. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 15th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 14th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 11th July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 16th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th July, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt 1910,
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. „
SALAZIE	4,147	X	29th Sept. „
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	19th Jan. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910,
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. „

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July 1910
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th „ „
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th August „
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th „ „
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. „
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th „ „
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th „ „
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. „
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th „ „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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AGENTS, Bombay.

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1910
Fare.—Rs. 375.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold $3,605,119·45

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

---

10 H. P. NOISELESS

NAPIER

Chasis Price £ 233 with tyres or Rupees 3,495.

"I think this fairly constitutes a record."

LAUNCESTON,
23RD MAY, 1910.

MESSRS. S. F. EDGE, Ltd.,
14, New Burlington Street, W.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived in Launceston with my 10 H.P. Napier all safe, my average being 22 miles an hour. I had never previously driven a car of any kind, nor had I ever taken any lessons previous to starting. I THINK THIS FAIRLY CONSTITUTES A RECORD, and goes to show how easy your cars are to manage, and when they leave your works, HOW PERFECT IN ADJUSTMENT THEY MUST BE. London to Launceston is over 200 miles, with only 2 Stops at Salisbury and Hointon to take in petrol.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. P. WENMOTH.

THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Models from 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. Prices from £ 233 to £ 1712 with tyres.

We charge London Prices, plus importing charges to India.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

● CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
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THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONTRARY to my Notice of the 7th and 8th instant, CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed, that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO at VICTORIA DOCK No. 1, and as it is alleged that during her voyage sacrifices were made and expenditure incurred owing to breakdown of Engine, a General Average Bond is therefore to be signed by each Consignee and a provisional deposit of 75 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. on the Invoice value of the goods to be paid to the Undersigned towards General Average at the time of applying for Delivery Orders.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the NATIVE ARMY required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

A. H. O. SPENCE, MAJOR,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED (a company registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and having its registered office at 15 Bank Street) has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 91-99 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the public Road between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 442 7/10—square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal Ward D No. 3903 (2) and Street No. 3A and New Survey No. 3/3389—and bounded as follows:—On the North by the said public road between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, on the South and West by the property of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, and on the East by the property of Bhawaniprasad Pardesi.—Dated at Bombay this 9th day of July, 1910.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to Registered shareholders on 30th June, 1910.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the estate of the late THAKORE SAHEB BALSINHJI or the Wadhwan State, should submit their CLAIMS to the Assistant Administrator, Wadhwan State, within a month from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered.

N. S. COGHILL, Major,
Political Agent,
In Charge Wadhwan State.

7th July, 1910.

RE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), for the purpose of ELECTING as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, one Director of the said Company and one Auditor jointly with the Creditors of the said Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5 Green Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 11th instant, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) for the purpose of electing as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay 2 Directors of the said Company and one Auditor jointly with the ordinary shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

1st July 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkaats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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EVERY NIGHT
at the
THREE SESSIONS.

THE
RESCUE
OF
S. S. "TRIESTE"

A Series of Lantern slides by
Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. perannum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED a WEAVING MASTER for an Upcountry Mill. Apply Box No. 1116, care of this paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, ETC.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅝d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

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'CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
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28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
„ D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land at Elphinstone Road immediately behind the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Road Station and next to the Elphinstone Mill.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 44 of 1909 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court's Order therein, dated 20th January 1910, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable pieces of vacant land.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras freehold land or batty fields situate at Elphinstone Road near the Elphinstone Road Railway Station without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,900 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, 19, 40, 217, 410; New No. 11,888, 12,160, 11,916; New Survey No. 1-1917, 1B-1916, 1-1918, 2-1922 and bounded on or towards the East by the B. B. and C.I. Railway and on or towards the West by the Toolsee Pipe Line and on or towards the North by the property of F. Drego.

For further particulars or conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF VALUABLE AND RARE OLD STAMPS.

Auction sale of valuable and rare old stamps, albums, and office furniture.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the State Philatelic Co., No. 19 Churchgate Street, Fort.

A large collection of old and valuable used and unused stamps, albums, and office furniture, such as tables, chairs, copying press, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in one or separate lots as may suit the requirements of the intending purchasers. The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN SOUND SECURITY.

Sale of 24 Shares in the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 217 of 1910.

Mahomed Husein Dehdusty ....Plaintiff
vs.
Haji Mahomed Dehdusty and Others......Defendants.

Under instructions from Aga Mahomed Husein Dehdusty, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order contained in the Decree, dated the 29th day of March, 1910, passed in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their sales rooms at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

24 Shares in the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., specified below:—

Eight original shares Nos. 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 769, 772, 773.

Eight B shares Nos. 223, 224, 225, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798.

Eight C shares Nos. 205, 206, 207, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788.

The original shares are of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and are fully paid up.

The B and C shares are all of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each and are fully paid up.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office No. 21, Medow Street, Fort.

SALE of valuable immoveable property at Lal Bag, Parel.

Under instructions from Mr. Dadabhoy Nanabhoy Batliwalla, the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of June, 1908 and made between Hyderally Abdul Kayeean of the one part and the said Dadabhoy Nanabhoy Batliwala and Jehangir Nanabhoy Batliwala of the other part and on account and at the risk of Hyderally Abdul Kayeean, the mortgagor, Sorabjee Cawasji, and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of July, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned leasehold property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 800 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 91, and New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2516 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1009 (1) and Street No. 2 F. and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by the portion of vacant land of the lessor, on or towards the West by land leased to the said Hyderali Abdul Kayeean, on or towards the North by a private passage, and on or towards the South by sweeper's private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors for the said Mr. D. N. Batliwalla at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1910.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as dining, writing, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, chairs, cupboards, sideboards, meat safe, cots, almyrahs, iron safes, 39 Volumes classical works, &c., and 1 Typewriting machine.

1 case athletic goods, such as cricket and hockey balls, bats, sticks, stumps, foot-ball cases, quoit, draft board and dominoes, boots and shoes, &c.

1 Large wooden partition screen.

1 Large size thermo-flask in leather case with sling.

1 Duplicator.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. L. A. Henriques, consisting of silver watch and chain and a few articles of furniture, cotton and woollen wearing apparels, utensils and other sundries. Also Re: Late Kashibai:—A lot of gold and silver ornaments.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 English double c spring victoria in good order by Kesterton with grey Arab horse.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West Ville" bungalow, Khatao Road, Colaba Reclamation (near Captain House), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, drawingroom suit in 10 pieces, taj cabinet, Marble topped tables and tea-poys, bedsteads, almiras, clothes presses, marble-topped dressing and washand tables, large Milner's safe on stand, Jost fan, cottage piano by Rose and Co., windproof lamp, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of C. Wiggins, Esqr., left Bombay, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed properties situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, near Null Bazar, at 1st Bhatwadi Lane, Girgaum, Daisur land, near Borivli and a Mortgage Claim.

H. C. Suit No 624 of 1904.

Purshotam Harischandra .... Plaintiff
vs.
Narayen Harischandra .... Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. Balkrishna Harischandra Rane, the special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree in the said Suit, dated the 6th day of February, 1908, and with the consent of the Parties to the Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed properties on the days and at the time and place, mentioned below:—

Lot No. 1. 2nd Carpenter Street Property.

On SATURDAY the 16th July, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground situate at 2nd Carpenter Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1742, 1895, New No. 8874, Old Survey Nos. 538-539, New Survey No. 5284 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6626, Street No. 40 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdool Hoosein Adambhai, on or towards the south by the said 2nd Carpenter Street, on or towards the West by the property of Madon Moroba, on or towards the East by the property of Shankar Damodhar.

Lot No. 2. 1st Bhatwady Lane Property.

On SUNDAY the 17th July, 1910, 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at 1st Bhatwady Lane in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 267 and 267, New Nos. 1,847 and 1848, Old Survey Nos. 547 and 574 and New Survey No. 7891 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" No. 362, Street No. 15, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Krishnaji, on or towards the South by the property of Rajaram Shanker Masoorkar, on or towards the East by the passage and on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Sarotam Mankar.

Lot No. 3. Daisur Land near Borivli;

On TUESDAY the 19th July, 1910, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Daisur, Turf Malad and Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bandora and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pandurang Hari, on or towards the West by the property of Anand Dewji, on or towards the North by the property of Baloo Anand, on or towards the South by the property of Ramabai.

Lot No. 4, Mortgage Claim.

On the same day at 5 P. M. (S.T.), at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

PARTICULARS.—A claim in respect of Rs. 500 advanced to Mahadoo Raghoji Kher and Vithoo Mahadu Kher by Ramabai, wife of Harichandra Ramchandra Pathare, pursuant to a document, dated 19th March 1893, at interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per mensem on the security of the following property:—

1st. A house at Panwel, Taluka Panwel, admeasuring from East to West 34 hands and from South to North 20 hands, bearing Municipal No. 382.

2nd. A field situate at Panwel bearing Survey No. 300, Pot. No. 3, Akar Rs. 2-7-0, admeasuring 25¾ gunthas.

3rd. A field bearing Survey No. 301, Pot No. 1, Akar Rs. 4-12, admesuring 1 acre and 10½ gunthas.

4th. A field bearing Survey No. 302, Pot No. 2, Akar Rs. 6-8, admeasuring 1 acre and 22½ gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khambata, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office, in Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,328 Tons Coals.

Under instructions from Messrs. MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, East Indian Coal Co., Ld., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Wood Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the concerned.

About 1,328 Tons Jardine's Navigation Coals, freshly landed ex. s. s. Rahamani.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of bitters, gasoline, spirit, piecegoods (velvet), cotton and silk cotton piecegoods, hard ware, window glass, cardboard paper, and iron pipes, steel and iron bars, buckets, deck chairs, crockery and glassware, tubs, teapoys, easy chairs, tables, carpets, servant raotis, mattresses, iron bedsteads, teakwood boxes, commodes, waste and torn paper, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1910.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO. DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND...............................£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak). F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.......................$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.........................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✕ THERAPION ✕
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.
OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

18 H. P. SIDDELEY MOTOR CAR to seat five. Van Raden accumulator and Sims Bosch Magneto Gate change 4 speeds. Cape Cart hood, head and side lights, Stepney, etc., etc.

The Car is in splendid order with new spare tyres and all kinds of accessories and tools.

Price, Rs. 4500.

Apply to:—
GENERAL DES VŒUX,
Mhow.

SUITABLE FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANT, consisting of Steam Engine, Dynamo Buster, Accumulators, and Switch Board in first class working order. Capable of lighting 35,016 C. P. Lamps. No reasonable offer refused. Apply—

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR,
Wadhwan City,
Kathiawar.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 8.

The Bombay mails of 25th June arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 82 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25·21 + 0 1 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 97 1-2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·45 + 0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 25 3-8 + 3-16
Do. 2 months hence... ... 24 7-8 + 1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Speculative demand.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. ... 63 7-4 + 1-4
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10
Council Bills—Extra allotments—Bombay Rs. 20000 at 1s 4d
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... 95 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 1-4 + 1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 2 7-8 + 1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... ... 1 3-8 unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 3,60,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 50,000
Coin to Bombay ...	£ 10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000

COTTON.

MANCHESTER. July 8.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 3,000 Bales.
Do. day's sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... . „
Do. day's Imports ... ... 1000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Mid Americans ... ... 7·92
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 11 5-8 unchgd

	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
Cotton Delivery	7·51	7·23	6·87
	+7	+6	+4
Mid. Uplands	O.-N.	N. D.	D.-J.
	6·71	6·62	6·60
G. O. C.	+4	+4	+5
	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Liverpool	6·58	6·58	6·57
	+4	+5	+4

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 0
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 0

Manchester, 17th June.

John Munn and Company writes: The policy of waiting so generally pursued by cloth buyers for some time now, is developing and accounts for the limited amount of trade that is being done. This applies to practically all markets, large and small, and such action is not to be wondered at considering the great disparity existing between current cotton quotations and forward months, over one penny per pound in some positions. Producers are rarely disposed, when the opportunity occurs, to entertain business for forward delivery upon terms which are attractive to buyers who in turn are undecided as to the wisdom of anticipating future requirements. The result of the week's efforts has consequently been disappointing, with further depleted order books and prospects, neither bright nor encouraging. Prices are difficult to deal with being so very irregular, and some of those accepted must result in serious loss.

Yarns.—There is no satisfactory feature to report in connection with this branch of our trade. Inquiry continues on a limited scale and few transactions have been recorded in either American or Egyptian descriptions. Spinners are prepared to enter into negotiations at figures which some time ago would have been impracticable and compared with cotton appear more than reasonable, but meet with little or no response. Demand for export is meagre; most shippers, in view of the discount between current and new crop months, operate with caution. Quotations are not much changed compared with last week, but prices when thoroughly tested are easier to the extent of about 1-8d. per lb.

NEW YORK, July 8.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 5,000
Do Last year 3,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. Exports to Continent ... ...
Futures at New York .... July 15·45+8 — Do at New York .... Oct. 12·85—13 — Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on bullish week & figures.
Spot Cotton at New York... ... 15·40+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 8 7-16 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ...4·85 3-4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 54 7-8+3-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...14 15-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... Oct. 12·72+ 5
Do. at New Orleans ... ... Dec. 12·82+ 6
bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... 11,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent 14,000
Do. Exports to Japan ... ...
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 231,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ... 134,000

LONDON, July 8.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal ...	5 14-32
F. G. Bengal ...	5 18-32
Fine Bengal ...	5 22-32
Good Oomra ...	6 6-32
F G Oomra ...	6 10-32
Fine Oomra ...	6 14-32
Good M G Oomra ...	6 6-32
Fine M G Oomra ...	6 14-32
Good Broach ...	6 22-32
F G Broach ...	6 27-32
Fine Broach ...	7
Good Khandeish ...	6
F G Khandeish ...	6 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F.	6 6-32.

Buyers or Sellers—Sellers,
Months—July-Aug.

Fair Coconada C. I. F. London	5 24-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	5 18-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London	5 18-32
Cotton Stock in London ...	6,930 bales.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 58 3-4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—July.-Aug.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 33 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 40
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 37 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63 2-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17·10 1-2
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... — £ 66 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d 5 7-8
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 2 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay... ... ...
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... ... £ 5 2 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool £11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp net...£ 5 10 0

ARRIVALS.

"Schenfels."

BOMBAY, July 9.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is steady. The rates opened at 95-15 to 96 for ready and 95-13 for the settlement. Later on the rates improved 1-16 per cent. in both positions and closed with buyers at the opening rates.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was up by 3-8 in ready, but forward rates were unchanged. New York was 3-8 up.

Business in silver in the local market opened at Rs. 73-6. Private wires advised that speculators were in the market to buy and this strengthened the local market, but at the close prices again declined to Rs. 73-1. Business of 40 to 50 slabs is reported. The gold market is now very dull and upcountry and local demand being poor the tone of the market was weak. Demand for sovereigns was limited and prices remained unchanged.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 Chintu	23	8	0
National Bank ...	24	1	6
Chartered Bank ...	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English Gold ...	24	0	3
Native Bullion ...	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank ...	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	73	0	0
117 Penny ...	72	15	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	6
FUTURES.			
First Settlement ...	73	1	0
Second do ...	73	2	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Firm. London quotation was 1-8d. down. Demand both for ready and forward being good, the prices advanced by two annas.

Rapeseed—Firm. London quotation was 3d. down. Business was very limited and prices remained unchanged.

Wheat—Firm. London quotation was 3-8d. down. Local prices both for ready and forward advanced by 1 anna.

Castor, Cottonseed, Mowra, Groundnut.—Quiet but firm. Demand was meagre and there is no change to report in the local market.

Popyseed.—Firm. Inquiry was good and prices advanced by one anna.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 11 2
Linseed, Small ...	„ 11 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	„ 6 5
Yellow do. ...	„ 6 6
Do. Gujarat ...	„ 7 0
Poppyseed ...	„ 9 14
Castorseed ...	„ 39 to 40
Mowraseed... ...	„ 6 11
Maize ...	„ 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	„ 42 to 43
Mustardseed ...	„ 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	„ 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri Gulburga do. Kalbur do. Itarsi do.	„ 49 to 51
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 45 to 49
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	„ 42 to 43
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 42 to 43
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	„ 44 to 46
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	„ 49 to 53
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	„ 41 to 42
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	„ 31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	„ 30 to 31-8
Cottonseed ...	„ 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Friday, 8th July:—

Wheat ...	2,310 cwts
Linseed ...	1,980 „
Rapeseed ...	3,228 „
Gingellyseed ...	21 „
Poppyseed ...	2,453 „
Groundnuts... ...	253 „
Castorseed ...	3,856 „
Rice... ...	58,117 „
Myrabollams ...	1,032 „
Cottonseed ...	1,185 „
Mowraseed ...	3,363 „
Gram ...	729 „
Joowar ...	... „
Maize ...	... „

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,520	C. D.
Bank of India ...	69	„
Indian Specie Bank ...	55 1-2 to 56	„
Bank of Burma ...	117	„

MILLS.

Crescent... ...	81 1-4
Davids ...	396 1-8
Kohinoor ...	692 1-2
Maneckji Petit... ...	2,860

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	95
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	162
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	17

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	470

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 7 points up, and New York was 5 up. The local market was maintained and demand from exporters and mills being moderate there was no change in the rate. The opener indicated 3 points up. Demand for New Broach being good, prices advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Business in New Broach was done at Rs. 288 and at the close prices advanced to Rs. 289.

We learn of the following purchases:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Indo-China Mills	...Bengal	... 237-260
100	Ripon Mills	...Parbhani	... 260
200	do	...Angar	... 275
100	G Cotton & Co	...Mathia	... 235
500	W Gandhi & Sons	...Neemuch	... 245
100	Phoenix Mills	..Broach	... 265
300	B Spinner & Co	... do	...287-288
200	do	...Ujjain	... 265
100	Bussan M K	...Akola	... 290
100	do	...Wardha	... 267
200	H Goculdas & Co	...Hinganghat	... 263
200	Jiwraj Mills	...Nagpur	... 270
200	Swadesh Mills	...Bengal	... 255

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 262
„ F Good	... 250
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 278
„ F Good	... 266
Sind Punjab Fine	... 278
„ F Good	... 266
Khandesh Fine	... 276
„ F Good	... 266
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 288
„ F Good	... 278
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 286
„ F Good	... 276
Amraoti Fine	... 286
„ F Good	... 276
Yeotmal Fine	... 292
„ F Good	... 282
Nagpore Fine	... 294
„ F Good	... 284
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 300
„ F Good	... 290
Methia Fine	... 276
„ F Good	... 266
Broach Gin Fine	... 308
„ F Good	... 298
Sawginned Good	... 309
Coompta Ginned	... 306
Westerns H. G.	... 288
Do M G	... 293
FUTURES.	
Broach Good	... 289
Bengal F G	... 220

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Friday, 8th July:—

Khandeish ...	... Bales
Central India ...	... „
Barsi and Nagur ...	92 „
Berar ...	... „
Central Provinces ...	... „
Oomras ...	92 „
Dholera ...	108 „
Broach ...	... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,184 „
Westerns ...	... „
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	78 „
Rajputana... ...	502 „
Sind ...	... „
Persian ...	... „
Other sorts ...	... „
Egyptian... ...	... „
Total...	1,462 „

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Total Imports ...	2,100

Future Delivery Prices:—

July—Aug. ...	7·54 + 3
Aug.—Sept ...	7·26 + 2
Sept.—Oct. ...	6·90 + 3
Oct.—Nov. ...	6·74 + 3
Nov.—Dec. ...	6·65 + 2
Dec.—Jan. ...	6·62 + 3
Jan.—Feb. ...	6·61 + 3
Feb.—Mar. ...	6·61 + 2
Mar.—Apl. ...	6·60 + 3

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, July 8.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
1 Parcel ...		3,600	2,638

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
73 Bars ...	1,24,800	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	Devanha	London
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris... ...	Caledonia	Adelaide
M. Cohen and Fills ...	Trieste	Trieste

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th July, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	6	6,449
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	20	23,328

LONDON, July 9.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 82 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·21 1/4 + 0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 1-2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·46 1/2 + 1 1/2
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 25 5-8 + 1/4
Do 2 months hence ... ... 25 1-8 + 1-4
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady at the advance.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 7-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 2 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 2 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 1 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-2 + 1-8

MANCHESTER, July 9.

COTTON.

Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 7,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 3,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Do. Day's Imports... ... 2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet,
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ... Quiet.
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·59 + 7
Egyptian F. G. F. 11 5/8unchgd

	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
Cotton Delivery	7·54	7·26	6·90	6·74	6·65
Mid Uplands	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3
G. O. C.					
	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	
Liverpool	6·62	6·61	6·60	6·60	
	+2	+3	+2	+3	

NEW YORK, July 9.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 6,000
Do. Last year 5,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Futures at New York .... Oct. 12·10—5 — Do at New York .... Dec. 12·63+ 6 — Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 15·45 + 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 7/16 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3/4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... 55 3-8 + 1-2
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 14 7-8—1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... Oct. 12·69— 3
Do. at New Orleans ... Dec. 12·59— 3

LONDON, July 9.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales ...	20,000
Do. Speculation ...	3,000
Do. Export ...	7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers	57,000
Do. Actual Export ...	2,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	18,000
Do. Stock ...	500,000
East Indian Total Sales ...	500
Do. Indian Speculation ...	......
Do. Indian Export ...	......
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	900
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	......
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	2,000
Do. Indian Stock. ...	44,000
American Afloat ...	50,000
Indian Afloat ...	14,000
Cotton Stock in London ...	......
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	1,550,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	224,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	10,140,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 59 1-2
„ „ months, July-Aug.
„ „ Hamburg.
„ „ Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 34
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 41 1-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 37 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 64
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-1 Value.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

KIRKEE.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON-GLASGOW—July 6, at Kirkee, the wife of Lieut. N. Robertson-Glasgow, R. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONLEA—July 1, at Bettiah, Champaran, the wife of P P Donlea, Opium Depit, of a son.

HODGSON—July 3, at Darjeeling, the wife of W Hayhurst Hodgson, Indian Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAWRENCE—BROWN—July 2, at St Thomas Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A H Bowman, William Drysdale Lawrence to Jane (Janet) Brown.

DEATH.

GLENNY—July 2, at Murree, V W Glenny, Newry, Ireland, Assistant Engineer, Punjab and North West Frontier Province, Irrigation, of enteric fever, aged 24.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football: R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Extraordinary General Meeting, 5, Green-Street, 4-30 p. m.
Bombay Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph. "Rescue of the Trieste," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "We must take time for deliberation where we have to determine once for all."

Arrival of a Chief.—His Highness the Raja of Jodhpur arrived in Bombay on Friday last and is puting up in a bungalow at Bellasis Road.

The Mill Strike.—The mill hands of the card and frame department of the Jacob Sassoon Mill who had struck work having expressed a wish to return to work, the mill gates were opened and the engines started as usual on Saturday morning.

"Trieste" and "Lowther Range."—An entertainment was given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday evening to Count Thurn, the Austrian Consul, the Commanders, other officers and crew of the s. s. "Trieste" and the s.s. "Lowther Range," The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. R. Procter, the President of the Y. M. C. A., presiding. The Austrian National Anthem was sung at the concert, held at the conclusion of the entertainment. Last evening a memorial service was held in the Seamen's Rest, in connection with the death of the Second Engineer of the "Lowther Range" who was washed overboard and killed during the salvage operations.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

Found Dead in Bed.

The proprietors of the Frere Temperance Hotel gave information to the police on Saturday that Captain E. R. Sinclair, who occupied a room on the fifth storey of the building, had been found dead in his bed that morning. As usual a servant took his "chota hazri" and seeing the man dead reported to the manager. The deceased, it is ascertained was formerly in the Madras Port Trust service as harbour-master and afterwards he served in Marmagoa in a similar capacity. He arrived in Bombay and engaged a room in the above hotel on 3rd May. He tried to secure a post in some shipping firm in Bombay but was not successful.

A POLICE REWARD.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has distributed Rs. 2,000, the amount of the reward, offered by him amongst the officers and men of the Bombay Police Force, who were instrumental in tracing and securing the conviction of the murderers of Bai Jamnabai who was killed at Walkeshwar four months ago.

The recipients of the reward were Superintendant Williamson, Inspector Fuller, Sub-Inspector Fern, Police Jamadar No. 31 D., Havaldar No. 283 D., and Constables Nos. 1065, 505, 531 and 1976, all belonging to the "D" division; and Headquarter Subedar Shanker Prasad, and Inspector Mahomed Hoosein Taki, Sub-Inspector M. F. Taki, Jamadar Hyderali and Head Constable Ambaji Bhau of the Criminal Investigation Department.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The popularity of the new programme which is being shown at the Excelsior Cinematograph was evidenced by the large number of people present at the show on Saturday and yesterday and by the enthusiasm with which the several items were applauded. It is one of the very best programmes set before the public and the several items, comic, pathetic and dramatic, engross the attention of the audience from start to finish. "Foolshead," the premier comedian of Europe, again appears in the role of an absent-minded boy and keeps the audience in roars of laughter with his side-splitting comics. Max Linder also appears in an extremely humorous item. In addition to the programme, slides of the photographs of s.s. "Trieste" and s.s. "Lowther Range" and their brave officers and crew were also shown and were much appreciated. The public should not miss the opportunity of seeing these fine slides and the programme. At yesterday's grand prize-shown one gold and two silver watches were given away.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday last, issued warrants, on the application of Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police against Sadashiv Tambe Shastri, Ramji Krishnaji Rane and Succaram Sittaram Vartak, writer, publisher and printer, respectively of a Marathi publication called "Varn Dharma Mi Mansa," printed in Ganpat Krishnaji Press at Girgaum. In persuance of these warrants the accused were arrested by Inspector Pettigara yesterday on charges of sedition and promoting enmity between classes under Sections 124A, and 153A, of the Indian Penal Code.

THE "CORNISH PIXIE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you, or any of your correspondents kindly let me know what became of the "Cornish Pixie" which was exhibited in Bombay some time ago? Some said that the creature was human, while others say that it is a monkey. I shall feel grateful if you will throw some light on the subject.—Yours etc.

C. W.

A marriage will take place at Tien-tsin, North China, in September, between Charles Cobb, 29th Punjabis, third son of Mr. H. M. Cobb, Mockbeggar, Rochester, and Dorothy Drummond Hillier, younger daughter of Mr. H. M. Hillier, Commissioner of Customs, Tien-tsin.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE CURE OF THE CRIMINAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read with both difficulty and amusement the article on the above by "X"—difficulty, because he is so discursive, not to say cryptic, in the expositions of his thesis; amusement, because after wandering around "promiscuous-like" with the favour of an inebriated dictionary the labouring mountain is delivered of such an extremely ridiculous mouse. I know something of criminology, both from the psychological and legal point of view, and there was a pleasurable expectancy in following the elusive "X" through the maze of flowery digression in the hope, that like a novelist, he was but tickling our imagination and leading us surely to an irresistible and satisfying climax in the final chapter. I turned over the page in quite a glow of anticipation, confidently looking for the solution of one of the most knotty problems in the whole realm of psychology. Alas! for the fallacy of human hopes!! "X" proves himself but a broken reed. Wipe out the "habitual" of the degenerate type, says he, and extract compensation from the "casual" criminal, the man who has fallen but once; but, if you can't, let him go scot free. So simple, is it not? All we need do is to summon Lombroso to our aid, size up our delinquent brother, and then either hack off his damhead, or pat him on the back and fit him with a halo. But what about the half-and-halfes? Figuratively speaking, would "X" suggest partial decapitation? In the endless gradations all around, even his prespicuity might fail to decide, in a ginii case, what proportion of "hack" and "halo" met the circumstances.

Our friend waxeth eloquent over the woes and the rights of the prisoner, deriving his inspiration from a passionate appeal of a gentleman who had "done time" and didn't like it. At times, no doubt, a punishment may err on the side of severity—that is only saying that our judicial system is not perfect—but the answer appears to be, don't render yourself liable to any punishment, lenient or vindictive. It may be indicative of a high degree of moral turpitude to imprison our fellowman, because he is a bit hazy as to the exact difference between meum and tuum, but better that than a gelatinous sentimentality, born of emotion and fostered in unreason. Nor can I see the force of the argument which would find excuse for the man who has slipped once, but none for the habitual; to me it appears to be the other way on, because the latter, must tend towards the degenerate; he could not help it, so to speak; whilst the former, could, well enough. To draw awful pictures of the soul-destroying effects of imprisonment on an intellectual man and compare its severity with a like punishment in an animal man is to exaggerate and is illegical. If the man of intellect suffers tortures, well, it is but cause and effect; his sin was the greater in exact proportion to his degree of mentality and the compensatory degree of punishment must inevitably follow.

No, I am afraid "X" must try again. I have not the smallest doubt that the palæolithic savage incarcerated his friend (when he did not fracture his skull) for "snaffling" his best flint tomahawk, and in historical times we have quite a number of incidents relating to dungeons beneath the castle moat, continuing up to date when the inoffensive burglar, or the matyred company promoter are victimised by a bowelless community; and so far as I can see this inexcusable tyranny will continue just so long as he who hath not dabbles in "unearned increment." If I am flippant, I beseech "X" to forgive me, but he really brought it upon himself, he is so deliciously naive and so full of brotherly kindness towards the poor but dishonest criminal. Would it be rude to suggest that there may be a personal factor in his sympathy? Perchance, in his callow youth, some unphilosophic and hard-hearted "beak" gave him seven days "without the option" for bashing in a bobby's helmet during a town and gown scrimmage. I wonder!—Yours, &c.,

G.

POLICE NEWS.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Two Mahomedans, named Fateh Mahomed Umer and Abdul Fazrudin, were charged on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Lewis, with house-breaking and theft. The evidence went to show that the complainant Sainamal Naina, a Marwari shroff, having his shop in Kumarwada 2nd Lane, locked his shop on the night of the 27th ultimo, and on his return the next morning found that the door had been opened with a duplicate key and property worth Rs. 650 stolen therefrom. On information received, the two accused were arrested and taken to Cooria, where the second accused pointed out a room which the two accused had taken and on search being made a bundle containing pies of the value of Rs. 35 belonging to the complainant was found hidden under a broom.

On the evidence, both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to one month's and the second accused, who had two previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

One Ibrahim Hussain was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, by Inspector Walker, with the theft of Rs. 35 belonging to Dhulab Lalla, a carpenter, working in the docks.

The evidence showed that the complainant received the money on Friday evening as his salary and was going towards the share bazar when he noticed the accused walk past him and at the same time felt a jerk. He examined his pocket and found the bundle of money missing and saw the accused running away. He raised an alarm when a passer-by caught the accused and handed him over to a policeman. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Ragunath Jalha, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, with being in possession of twenty-six grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared that the accused was searched on the night of the 8th instant near Two tanks by Mr. Kuverji Darasha, Excise Inspector, who found fifteen packets tied up in a piece of cloth in the accused's pocket. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 40, or in default, was ordered to undergo nine days' simple imprisonment.

One Ibrahim Abdulla was also charged before his Worship with being in possession of thirteen grains of cocaine without a license. Ibrahim pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20 with the alternative of four days' simple imprisonment.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A return relating to the National Debt has been published by the Treasury as a Parliamentary paper (Cd. 5206). It shows that the aggregate gross liabilities of the State at the close of the financial year ended March 31 last amounted to £762,463,625, an increase of £8,342,316, as compared with the preceding year. Of this total the nominal amount of funded debt was £614,868,547; the estimate capital liability in respect of terminable annuities £35,876,861; and the unfounded debt £62,500,000. A net increase of £19,660,397, in the latter was due to temporary borrowings, amounting to £21,000,000 on the credit, of Ways and Means, which amounting to £21,000,000, on the credit of Ways and Means, which were necessitated by the delay in the passing of the Budget of 1909-10; this latter sum was reduced by the application of part of the new Sinking Fund, 1908-9, and by sums received on account of the China Indemnity and composition of Stamp Duty. The total reduction of the Funded Debt, terminable annuities, and other capital liabilities amounted to £11,318,081 making a net increase of gross liabilities of £8,342,316 as shown above. The estimated assets consisted of £35,295,000, the value of the Suez Canal shares purchased in 1876, together with £4,118,252 mainly the nominal value of debenture stock of the Cunard Steamship Company held as security for repayment of advances under the Cunard Agreement Act, and contributions of the Colonies to capital expenditure on the Pacific cable.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 9.

The storm has weakened considerably and has moved into Baluchistan, after giving further heavy rain in Lower Sind. The monsoon is still weak, and although but a small area in north-west India is free from cloud, comparatively little precipitation has occurred. The rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the northwest Frontier Province and Sind; fairly general in Bengal, the south of the Peninsula, and the north Madras Coast and a few falls have occurred in Burma, the Central Provinces and the Western Himalayas.

The principal amounts are:—Tezpur, Mymensing and Darbhanga, two; Boura, three; Peshawar, two; Cherat and Dera Ismail Khan, one and a half; Mount Abu and Hyderabad (Sind), three; Cuddapah, one and a half.

Forecast.—A diminution of the rainfall in north-west India.

SIMLA, July 10.

The rainfall has practically disappeared from the North-West India, but extended somewhat northwards in the Peninsula and along the Central Sub-Himalayas. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and fairly general in Bengal, the United Provinces, Eastern half of the Central Provinces and the Southern half of the Peninsula. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the Central India and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are: Myitkyina, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, Chaibassa and Hazaribagh, one inch; Dinajpur, three; Ranchi and Gorakhpur, two; Baharaich, three; Simla and Chakrata, one and a half; Raipur, Sholapur, Bellary and Trichinopoly, one.

Forecast—No important change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	31·13	27·21	26·77	26·08
Sunday, 10th July..............	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
Total......	31·13	27·21	26·77	26·08
Same date last year	36·19	32·92	[illegible]·30	26·62

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

July 10.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	29·10	33·46	34·92

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, July 8.

	Incs.	Cts.
For the week ending 8th July	15	06
Previous Total...............	36	42
Total.........	57	48

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (8th July)	93·6	81·6	...	...
Jask	100·3	83·1	...	0·00
Muskat (8th July)	98·8	81·0	...	0·67
Multan.........	92·9	70·9	...	8·41
Rawalpindi	101·4	83·2	...	3·53
Lahore	99·3	79·6	...	?
Sirsa.........	99·5	81·0	0·02	7·09
Ambala	96·7	81·2	...	4·10
Delhi	93·5	79·5	...	4·37
Agra.........	98·8	81·5	...	2·81
Mainpuri.........	90·5	79·5	...	8·46
Jhansi	96·0	80·5	...	5·03
Cawnpore	94·6	82·5	...	4·46
Allahabad	91·1	78·8	0·35	2·00
Jacobabad	83·5	80·5	0·31	10·42
Karachi	84·4	75·7	...	9·18
Ajmer	91·2	75·6	...	2·18
Jaipur	88·0	76·1	...	10·28
Kotah	85·6	75·5	0·01	12·48
Bhuj.........	84·8	81·2	...	8·33
Dwarka	82·1	80·3	...	9·60
Veraval	88·1	76·0	...	16·28
Rajkot.........	89·6	77·0	...	14·53
Bhavnagar Para.........	85·1	78·1	0·02	21·53
Surat	88·6	75·7	0·03	13·09
Ahmedabad.........	88·3	72·4	0·66	13·46
Deesa	85·0	...	...	12·33
Neemuch.........	84·1	69·1	...	14·84
Indore	87·8	76·3	0·03	14·04
Jubbulpore	86·6	73·5	...	8·71
Saugor	87·1	73·4	...	17·70
Hoshangabad	89·2	74·1	...	12·30
Khandwa.........	91·7	74·6	...	11·20
Akola	89·8	74·3	—	13·00
Amraoti	88·6	77·5	...	26·00
Nagpur.........	91·0	77·5	...	15·47
Chanda	86·2	72·6	0·32	18·06
Raipur.........	84·8	79·2	0·01	26·08
Bombay	85·3	77·9	0·07	38·28
Ratnagiri.........	85·5	77·7	0·02	49·19
Mormugao	85·3	77·5	0·02	64·42
Karwar	89·4	66·6	...	12·30
Malegaon.........	83·4	69·0	...	10·15
Ahamednagar.........	83·5	71·8	0·03	9·90
Poona	91·8	74·9	...	4·70
Sholapur	90·7	71·7	...	3·30
Bijapur	79·3	66·6	0·08	14·26
Belgaum	85·2	68·7	...	6·64
Aurangabad.........	91·9	77·7	0·23	11·03
Nizamabad (Indur)	92·3	73·2	0·08	6·84
Hyderabad	85·8	71·3	0·21	51·70
Mangalore	83·3	76·6	1·02	41·46
Calicut.........	86·7	76·3	0·68	35·86
Cochin	87·0	77·0	1·31	9·13
Colombo	97·3	78·7	...	8·63
Masulipatam	98·0	74·8	...	0·42
Bellary	101·2	71·6	1·33	3·28
Cuddapah	95·6	75·3	0·97	2·28
Madras.........	87·8	68·3	...	2·32
Bangalore	88·4	72·8	...	1·19
Coimbatore	96·1	72·3	0·47	1·00
Trichinopoly	98·5	75·5	...	0·50
Negapatam	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is in defect in the eastern districts. Temperature is in defect in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and slightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Sind; Jacobabad has had 0·35" and Karachi 0·31". Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad. Maximum temperature is in defect, the deficiency at Jacobabad amounting to 13°; the minimum is also below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0·66" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at most stations; it is also in defect at night at Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·32" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay record 0·10 of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·23" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the southerly districts; the minimum is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The storm that lay in the neighbourhood of Karachi is not noticeable to-day. Rainfall has decreased considerably in Sind but has still been general. The other noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the rainfall at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. On the west coast of the Peninsula rainfall has been restricted to Malabar. Isolated showers have fallen in north Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The monsoon current is thus very feeble.

Local rain is likely in Sind, Konkan and Malabar. A few showers may occur elsewhere in the Peninsula, and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the east Central Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

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Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Tast for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are peedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

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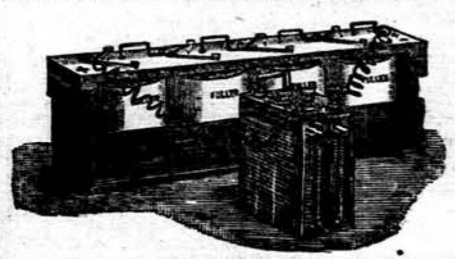

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 8th July 1910 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Poonine Range ...	Blance	Calcutta, June 24

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Himalaia	Scopinich ...	Dunkirk
	Sandon Hall ...	Haddy	Karachi
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Sairang	Crebbin	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Ischia for China.
" Devanha for China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July		
5	Umfuli	Calcutta
6	Benavon	Pondicherry

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares, arrived at Marseilles on the 6th instant, Homewards, and the steamer City of Calcutta, passed Port Said outwards on the 2nd instant. The steamer City of Manchester left Liverpool on the 1st instant outward bound.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 90 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—37 cwts gum, J Nurbheram; 27 cwts bees wax and 80 cwts condiments, N K Jassawalla; 45 bales canvas cuttings, S Meosaji; 2 bales carpets, Latham and Co; 10 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co; 119 cwts chutney, F Nowroji, 59 3-4 cwts cubebs, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—200 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—17 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR PORT SAID.

Dunrobin s—115,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Okenfels s—35 cwts animal guts, A D Meyer; 2,240 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 696 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Oceana s—98 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

D Balduino s—6,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 998 cwts linseed, J Fechiri; 2,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—114 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 364 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

Devanha s—3 cases opium, P and O S N and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—47 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 200 bales twist, K and A S Framji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, H N Macbie and Sons and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Calcutta", July 12.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Calcutta", 11,000 tons, Commander J. R. Rae is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 12th instant, with the following passengers who will be landed by a Steam Tender at Carnac Bunder:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Aitken, Miss R A	Irvin, Mrs and child
Barnes, Mrs C A	Kerr, Mr P
Hunter, Mr S	Miss Simons,

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Brigstock Mr G A

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Brown, Mr G W	Mr Warran, F H
Sinclair, Mr G	

NAPLES TO KARACHI.

Alloomali, Tejoomali Mrs	Mukhi, Mr C D
Chandanani, Mr T P	Mukhi, Mr M G
Hoonahan, Mr C E	Pearson, Mr E A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th July.

519. Parade.—Monday the 11th instant.—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m. Until further orders. Arms will be issued on parade.

520. Inspection.—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Cadet Companies on the 13th instant as follows:—

"H" Coy. (Byculla Education Society's School) at 8-40 a.m.

"L" Coy. (St. Mary's College, Mazagon) at 9 a.m.

"I" Coy. (Cathedral High School) at 9-30 a.m.

521. Rifle Meeting.—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from 9th to 19th Nov. 1910. Programme may be seen at Head Quarters.

522. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 6862 Vol. H. M Kendall.
No. 6868 Vol. A. R. Quarme.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay 11th July.

INSPECTIONS.

110 The Inspector-General of Volunteers, India, will inspect the Corps inside the Town Hall on Thursday July 14th, 1910.

Parade at 6-30 p m
Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps
All members are particularly requested to attend.

STRENGTH.

114 The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

Gunner R S Easton No 1 Company

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

Cricket

The Cricket nets will be available for practice on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 p m

The following match has been arranged B V A Vs R G A Colaba, at Colaba on Sunday 17th July at 2-30 p m.

Major Southwell Greville, of Stanhope Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who served in the Indian Mutiny, and who died on Feb. 16, aged eighty-seven, left estate valued at £2,095 gross with net personalty £2,019.

Valuable Discovery For The Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.
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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
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(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."
MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
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BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg..........	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg..........	6	8	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4	12	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg...............	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office. Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 11th July, 1910.

THE WOMAN ANGLER.

In the heavy damp hours of monsoon weather, it is refreshing, even if it wakes a murmuring undercurrent of envy, to read of the sport that can be pursued with rod and net in the cool rivers and mountain burns at home. A lady writer in the *Times* contributes a column or two of brisk practical advice to "The Woman Angler." As it was recognised long ago, fairly and squarely, that ladies may enter the hunting-field and enjoy a run as well as any of the robuster sex, so now it is admitted that they can cast a rod with dexterity and success in many a salmon river and trout stream. Catching salmon is an enterprise fit only for ambitious minds. If women engage in it, they are here told to remember that modifications are inevitable in the mode of pursuit. Wading may be necessary, but it is not as simple as it looks when a man in long wading boots plunges into the river among the eddies. There are other conditions imposed on women by custom, convention or lack of strength, which make walking up or down stream dangerous. The writer, armed with a husband and fishing in private and remote pools, ventured on deeper wading than she could otherwise have attempted. Long waders drawn on and sheltered under her mackintosh coat, allowed her to leave her short skirt stranded on the bank of the fortunately shadowy pool. But from the depths of her experience, if not of the river, this angler advises her sisters to remain on the bank along with their skirts. For fishing purposes, these indispensable things should be short, and so cut and gored that while fitting in a neat and workmanlike manner at the waist and hips, movement may be in no way impeded. If the lady angler is resolved to take to the water, let her stay as much in the shallows as possible, near the bank, and keep in mind that, not being strong enough or long enough, in the arm to command the same stretch of water as men, her brothers, she must wield a shorter rod, one of 14 feet is quite as much as she can use with ease, its composition, for lightness' sake, must be of whole cane and green-heart, or split cane in their several and proper proportions. Too heavy a rod spoils a day's fishing and embitters the spirit of even the best fisherwoman.

In all her equipment, the angler must aim unflinchingly at lightness and portability. She need not burden herself with a basket for the fish she is lucky enough to capture, for she is not likely to carry them home, some one else will do that for her; but her fly-hook, her scissors and her luncheon must be with her, in a small waterproof, partitioned bag, slung on shoulder or at waist. If she is alone at her work, a ringed net will be wanted for landing the salmon, but this can be of a reasonable size and weight. As for flies, the chief virtue to be aimed at in their regard is a severe self-control in selection. Beautiful and garish many of them are, suggesting a shocking insight into the fancies of fish, but this adviser allows the angler a very limited choice, a few for open pools, and half a dozen more "which will catch salmon in any river." In the Spey, the Tay and the Tweed, rivers whose fish know a thing or two more than most, the fisher-maiden must accommodate herself to local usage, and give the fish the flies they have a weakness for. As woman anglers, in common with other mortals, often have to be content with the second-best, so many of them must limit their sport to trout, and to wet-fly fishing at that, for this writer insists that the dry-fly variety is not suited to "the average woman." The reasons she gives should satisfy any one. Wet-fly fishing takes the angler into most beautiful scenery away from low-lying marshy land to "the fast-running streams above, and thence to the moorland burns which is better for her æsthetic sense as well as for her health." In short skirt, and waders, with ease and grace, avoiding unnatural attitudes, she can cast up and across the stream, with the almost certain hope of pleasure and profit in her wet-fly fishing. Green-heart and split cane again do duty in the ten-foot rod, with snake rings and a cork handle prescribed for trout. A spear, fixed, is good addition, for it is ready to stick in the ground when necessary instead of laying the rod down. A bag with a detachable waterproof lining, making for sweetness and freshness every time will hold the trout when caught.

Of the 300 odd flies at the option of the trout-fisher, any one is said to be almost as good as any other, therefore, "heroic self-suppression" is inculcated. In spring and autumn the March Brown, the Hare's Ear, the Snipe and the Purple may be relied on to do their duty; in summer, seven others are allowed among which the Black Gnat, the Red Spinner and the Alder are more than probable scorers. If the weather be very hot, the Red Ant and the Water Cricket may fetch the trout from moorland streams. In high and strong running water, the Red Palmer and two others like him are indicated, while after sunset in summer, the Coachman must be displayed if execution is to be done. With these at the end of the line the rod in a sensible hand may wile a good many trout from their haunts, and though the correspondent admits that an alternative list nearly as good might be made out, there is certainly quite enough killing power in those enumerated. The costume for the woman angler is just as important as that for the ball room, though of very different substance and effect. The skirt has been already shortly described, the material recommended is handwoven undyed wool, bound with fine mackintosh. The coat should be either of the Norfolk type, or the reefer, with some change in the dispensation of pockets and collar, with sleeves on the pivot plan to give free play to the arms in casting; the hat must be small without fluttering veil, quiet and subdued in colour. For the feet, wool inside, and waterproof boots outside are indispensable, nails in the soles, but not the so-called non-slipping gutta-percha studs, which do slip most lamentably. For crossing and re-crossing streams and shallows, waterproof wading stockings must be worn, boots of any ordinary pattern with nails will suffice over these and will give the gentle angler full command of herself in the watery places she is bound to negotiate from time to time. The vivid memory of hours spent on brown mountain streams slowly and contentedly whipping the rippling water where the speckled trout flitted and hid, or gleamed like silver as they swept by, must often recur to the minds of many exiles, with an ardent hope that such days may dawn again and bring bright promises of bigger fish and better luck.

The Calcutta Police. The somewhat eulogistic resolution of the Government of Bengal shows that progress is being made with the task of providing Calcutta with an efficient police force. Sir Edward Baker considers that the year 1909 on the whole was one of satisfactory progress, for which all ranks of the force are entitled to credit. His Honour remarks with regret that the excessive number of burglaries on which he had occasion to remark concerning the record of 1908, shows practically no diminution, but he hopes that during the present year the effect of the introduction of the beat system will result in an improvement. He also recommends the increasing attention of the Commissioner to the problem of motor traffic, although considering the number of cars in the city he considers the work of the police in this direction during 1909, was not unsatisfactory. The comparative lightening of the burden of political crime has, His Honour believes, enabled the police to give increased attention to their normal duties with successful results. The statistics show an increase in the number of cases instituted, but this is due not to any growth of crime but to the greater activity on the part of the police, especially in the suppression of public nuisances. Sir Edward Baker seems to take a rosy view of things all round, and we are glad that he feels able to do so—particularly that he feels justified in passing cordial encomiums on the manner in which some of his officers assisted in investigating the sedition cases. We recollect that at the time such appreciative views of their work were not held by the public. At the same time it is only fair to remember that the European officers had by no means an easy task. Their subordinates were in many instances so unreliable, that in all probability they had to spend as much time in watching their own men as in tracking the criminals. Under these circumstances, perhaps, small success becomes worthy of high praise.

There is one other point in the resolution which may be noted. The Commissioner in his report says that the number of juvenile offenders in the city is increasing, and he feels that the subject calls for treatment on more general lines than have yet been attempted. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises the importance of the question, and acknowledges that the conversion of the casual juvenile offender into the habitual criminal is only too easy a process under the existing system. He feels that the Reformatory School cannot be prescribed in cases of petty offences, that Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code "is of little use in the numerous cases in which the juvenile offenders are waifs and strays or come from indigent or undesirable homes," and that neither that nor the Reformatory Schools Act "comes into operation until the child has been tried and convicted, and has undergone a dangerous association with regular criminals in the police station and court." As to Police Court influence, that can probably be best removed by the method which Magistrates have generally adopted at home, after very careful consideration having been devoted, to the subject. There special arrangements are made for the seclusion of children from other prisoners awaiting trial, and they appear before the Magistrates at special courts into which only child offenders are brought. Thus all contact with the criminal is avoided. However in tackling the question of the child from an undesirable home, the Lieutenant-Governor undertakes a difficult task. Of course, in England, the compulsory primary school, assisted by such associations as the Children's Society deals with cases of the kind, but in this country such agencies are missing and the former we cannot have as yet. It would almost seem as though the institution of a sort of juvenile reformatory is the only way to meet the difficulty. At any rate we shall be interested to see what the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner, who are to talk it over, will have to suggest.

Sugar Trust Frauds. The Sugar Trust Frauds which have occupied the New York Courts off and on for some considerable time, were at last brought home to two officials of different sections of the Trust. Mr. Heike, a Secretary, was found guilty on one count, and condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 10 000 dollars. Mr. E. W. Gerbracht, formerly Superintendent of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery, convicted of six breaches of the law, gets 12 years' imprisonment and is fined 40,000 dollars. The charge brought against these gentlemen and one other, about whom the jury disagreed, was that of conspiracy to defraud the United States in the importation of sugar by a system of false weighing, carried on with phenomenal skill and agility by subordinates. Some of these unfortunate men were detected and tried, but though it was made manifest that the frauds by which the Sugar Trust saved huge sums, could not have originated with them, the discovery of the true conspirators baffled the Administration for months. To the credit of the subordinate officials or clerks it must be said that they took on themselves the whole guilt and refused to betray their superiors. But so clear was the proof that the charge of underweighing was true, that the Trust last spring consented to pay 400,000 dollars to the United States Government as restitution money. It is not certain that the Government will abandon the search for the arch-sinners, for it is not believed that the whole plot is yet unravelled. In convicting Mr. Heike and Mr. Gerbracht it is thought that justice has only reached half way up the ladder of fraud and that the responsibility for the systematic underweighing of sugar may yet be traced to men very near the roof of the Sugar Trust edifice. The effect of this persevering effort to find the guilty even in high places has strengthened the popular belief in the Administration and has shown the public that Mr. Taft prefers deeds to words.

Major G. M. Rolland, V.C., 101st Grenadiers, died on Friday at Nagpur, owing to injuries caused by a fall.

The announcement, made on Saturday at Simla regarding the tour of Sir O'Moore Creagh, is premature. No details have yet been settled.

Mr. J. M. Ewant, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Frontier Provinces, is ill at Peshawar with typhoid.

Mr. Finney, Member of the Railway Board, will not visit Madras, but proceed to Quetta and Karachi.

The *Punjab Gazette* contains rules framed under the Fisheries Act for the protection of fish in the Beas river and its tributaries from the confluence of the Beas with the Kahlakhud upwards.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th June 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 1,079,276 maunds and Rs. 40,317 in the earnings.

Sir James Willcocks presented medals to the officers and men employed in the Bazaar Valley and Mohmand expeditions in 1908, at a Grand Parade in Cherat, on Friday.

The death is reported of Mr. V. P. Glenny, P. W. D., Peshawar, from enteric fever. He was admitted to Lady Roberts' Home, Murree, three weeks ago and passed away on Saturday the 2nd July.

The Lieutenant-Governor, and Lady Adamson will leave Maymyo on the 19th instant by train for Mandalay whence they will come down by river to Rangoon, arriving here on August 8th. Arrivals will be public at Mandalay, Pakokku, Magwe, Prome, and Rangoon.

It is understood that the Board of Agriculture has recommended to the Government of India that in future the Board should meet once in two years. It is also proposed that the Forest Board should meet once in three years. These suggestions are now under consideration.

Zahoor Ahmad, ex-Secretary, London Muslim League, was received at the Allahabad railway station on Thursday evening by two hundred Mahomedan gentlemen. The Hon'ble Nawab Abdal Majid and Maulana Hakim Masih-ud-din garlanded him. Zahoor Ahmed stayed with the Nawab and left for his country house, Mau Aima, on Friday afternoon.

The Duke of Connaught has been elected Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and the election has been confirmed by the King, the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order.

Lord Kitchener has been motoring in Ireland. He has been, wrote a correspondent in Mail Week, in Munster, going through the tourist resorts of Killarney, Bantry and Glengarriff.

Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, C.I.E., F.R.S., of West Dulwich, formerly Deputy Superintendent, Indian Survey Department, who died on May 25, aged eighty, left estate valued at £4,307, gross, with net personalty £3,824.

The marriage of Viscount Acheson to Miss Mildred Carter was solemnised on June 21 in St. George's Church, Hanover Square. The bridegroom is the elder son of the Earl and Countess of Gosford, and served with the Coldstream Guards in South Africa, where he was wounded at Modder River. He also acted as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Pretyman, Military Governor of Kimberley. The bride, who has a wide circle of Anglo-American friends, is the only daughter of Mr. John Ridgely Carter, United States Minister at Bucharest, and for several years first Secretary of the American Embassy in Great Britain.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Cretan Problem.

(From our Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 25.

A new Russo-Japanese Treaty, calculated to rivet the attention of the entire political world on the changing outlook in the Far East, will be signed within the next few days. It is already discussed, drafted, and agreed to. Russia and Japan have thus made another important stride in the direction of genuine copartnership in Far-Eastern enterprises, which in my belief, will of necessity be followed by others further reaching still, for, having set their hands to the plough, they cannot look back. At present, however, the agreement come to seems natural, businesslike and devoid of disquieting elements. The relations between the two Empires, which were placed on a correct and normal footing by the Treaty of 1907, will, within a few days, be brought by the new treaty into the phase of neighbourliness, which, in my opinion, is bound later on to culminate in a formal alliance. Ever since M. Iswolsky took charge of foreign affairs, Russia and Japan have been wending steadily in the direction of friendship and partnership, despite formidable hindrances raised in both countries, and also elsewhere. Early this year, for instance, all Europe and part of Asia fancied that an armed conflict was imminent between them, but in reality two statesmen were making noteworthy progress in the work of rubbing out old scores and clearing the ground for new joint ventures. That was the first condition of success. Now it is happily fulfilled, and the results will be embodied in a formal treaty. The new treaty is not yet technically completed, but will be quite ready, and probably signed, within a week or ten days. Its characteristic traits are two. In the first place, it deals only with Manchuria. That province, however, having been the principal apple of discord in most of the Far Eastern troubles during the past fifteen years one may argue that if peace be safeguarded in Manchuria, it will in all probability be secure in the remainder of the Far East. This fruitful idea underlays the recent American scheme for neutralising that province. It also underlies the diplomatic labours of M. Iswolsky and Baron Motono. The second characteristic is that by the new treaty, the status quo is unreservedly accepted by each Government as the groundwork of its future Far Eastern policy. That accord manifestly connotes not only readiness on the part of each to respect the rights of the other side, but also a determination, if needs were, to maintain those rights as essential to the peace of the Far East. The treaty does not expressly deal with contingencies of this untoward nature, but it is reasonable to infer that if the status quo is regarded by Russia and Japan as vital to their interests and indispensable to the maintenance of peace, they will not allow it to be upset. I am also personally convinced that the well-meant, but inadequately adjusted, action of the United States Government and the petulance of China who appears to have reversed her former friendly attitude towards Russia, have contributed very materially to draw the Governments of the two empires thus closely together. Insight into this causal nexus between the two phenomena has probably moved the American Government to abandon its protest against the Russian railway taxation in Harbin. Anyhow, the new treaty shows that the representatives of the Tsar and the Mikado have taken up the threads of policy where they were dropped by the Marquis Ito in 1902. The Marquis Ito himself never doubted that this would be the final outcome of the experiment made when Count Lansdorff was Russian Foreign Secretary. He once told me, in the presence of several politicians, soon after his failure to strike up an agreement with Count Lansdorff, that the rebuff was only temporary, and that within a few years Russia and Japan would have become not only friends but staunch allies. And the Marquis Ito was right. The coming treaty brings a Russo-Japanese political partnership within the field of practical politics, and is to my thinking merely the preamble to a closer and lasting alliance which would constitute a lasting monument of the diplomatic labours of M. Iswolsky and Baron Motono in the cause of peace. The differences between the Russian Government and the representative of the Aigun Railway Syndicate, which are of an economic and strategic nature do not appear to be growing less. The American financier Mr. Willard Straight has already discussed the scheme with some of the most influential spokesmen of the Russian Empire for the purpose of ascertaining with the fullest exactitude their point of view. To all appearances, however, no ways and means have been found or are likely to be devised of weakening the force of their objections. The two parties do not seem to have found absolutely common ground on which to base a workable agreement. The Russians stand on one level, the members of the syndicate on another.

ZEPPELIN AIR LINER SERVICE.

Before leaving Dusseldorf on Wednesday, Count Zeppelin received a host of telegrams congratulating him on the splendid achievement of his new passenger airship. Among them was a message from the Emperor William, who expressed his lively satisfaction that the Count should again have established a new record in aerial navigation. For that is what the vessel, which has been named the Deutchland, accomplished in compassing the distance between Friedrichshaven and Dusseldorf in nine hours. It is estimated that the total length of the voyage was 375 miles, which gives an average speed of nearly 42 miles an hour. The weather was, of course, exceedingly favourable. At the commencement of the journey immediately before and after sunrise almost a complete calm prevailed. Later a light breeze sprung up from the south-east, and helped the airship forward on its way. During the latter stages of the voyage, however, the wind was of but little assistance. Indeed, at times it was actually adverse. All those who were fortunate enough to take part in the voyage express themselves in terms of the utmost enthusiasm as to their experiences. Herr Colsmann, Count Zeppelin's business manager, made the following statement in an interview: All of us, Count Zeppelin, like all the others who took part in the cruise, are in the highest degree gratified. The airship attained the best average speed on record. In consequence it has proved itself to be the quickest Zeppelin airship. As a result of this record journey the passengers got to Dusseldorf in a shorter time than if they had travelled by the express train, which takes eleven and a half hours between Fridrichshaven and Dusseldorf. The airship took only nine hours. The various innovations in the airship have completely justified themselves. The motors acted throughout the nine-hour journey without a single stop. In the same way the changes in the steering arrangements have proved themselves very advantageous. In consequence of the brilliant performance, the vessel was, immediately after its arrival, taken over by the airship company, who are now its owners, and it will carry out the projected passenger trips from Dusseldorf. It is proposed to make four trips daily, the first commencing at eight, the second at half-past ten, the third at two, and the fourth at five.

The direction of the excursions will depend upon the wind conditions, but, as far as possible, the large industrial centres, such as Aix, Eberfeld, and Essen, will be visited, in order to stimulate the interest of the population in the Zeppelin undertaking. In its contract with the municipality, the Dusseldorf Airship Company has undertaken to carry out as many trips as the state of the weather and the "airworthiness" of the Deutschland will permit. The vessel will remain in the city till July 31, and will return thither on Oct. 1 for a further series of trips. In the interval other large towns will be visited.

The saloon passengers are highly delighted with this voyage. The luxurious arrangements in the cabin constitute an entirely new element in aerial navigation. The rattle of motors and propellers, which falls unpleasantly on the ears of those in the two cars, was no longer objectionable, and after a time was hardly noticed. So little oscillation was felt that, in the words of one of the passengers, "ladies, who should become tired of watching the ever-changing panorama glide past beneath their feet, could fill up their time, if they so wished, with embroidery, even of the finest description. Reading and writing would be easier than in the smoothest running of trains." Lolling at their ease in the basket chairs, without the slightest sense of restraint or discomfort, the passengers sailed softly and tranquilly over the fairest regions of Germany. By the simple operation of the horizontal rudder, and without the sacrifice of an ounce of ballast, they were lifted over the wooded summits of the Swabian Alps. Then they passed above the White Sea of mist that filled the valley of the Rhine. Presently the vapours dispersed, and they saw the majestic river flowing down through the narrow, of Bingen, and, covered with expectant craft, which greeted them with a shrill salute of sirens and steam whistles. From that point the voyage, which followed the thickly-populated banks of the Rhine, was like a triumphal progress, for though Zeppelin airships had already been in that neighbourhood, they have not yet altogether lost the charm of novelty, and tens of thousands all always ready to give them a cheer of exultation and encouragement as they sail serenely by. Finally, the passengers were able to satisfy themselves that the descent of an airship can be as calm and uneventful as its start and the entire duration of the voyage had been.

CRETAN PROBLEM.

It would appear that the proposal put forward by the British Government that each of the four Protecting Powers should send another warship to Cretan waters is likely to be adopted. The demands of the Powers are that the Moslem deputies, who were excluded from the Chamber because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece, shall be readmitted, and that the Moslem officials who were deprived of the right to perform their duties, and whose salaries were suspended for a similar reason, shall no longer be prejudiced. Our St. Petersburg Correspondent states that Sir Edward Grey also suggested the seizure of the Cretan Customs Houses, but that this scheme has been abandoned. On her side Russia has put forward a proposal for the landing once more of international troops, and for the establishment of a provisional Government. It is understood, however, that this is only an informal proposal, and that it will probably not be pressed.

Should the Cretans reject the demands of the Powers, a situation would be created in which it would become necessary to enforce those requirements, and in that case the re-occupation of the island and the dissolution of the Chamber are among the measures in contemplation. Down to Thursday night the reply of the Cretan Government to the last note of the Powers had not been made known, even if one has actually been despatched. Our St. Petersburg correspondent, however, has received from M. Venizelos, the most prominent of the Cretan Nationalists, an important telegram, in which he states that he will endeavour to secure compliance with the demands of the Powers, and the co-operation of the Opposition minority in the formation of a patriotic coalition Government of six members instead of three as at present. The Chamber would then be adjourned sine die, to allow the passions of the Moslems to abate. M. Venizelos is at present negotiating with the chiefs of the Opposition to this end.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Captain H. S. Hutchinson, I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers, *vice* Captain H. M. M. Melhuish, I. M. S., transferred permanently to the Civil Department.

The services of Captain A. F. Babonan I. M. S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on plague duty in the Punjab.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Friday the 1st instant, writes a correspondent, being the anniversary day of the installation of His Highness Mir Imambuksh Khan Talpur, Ruler of Khairpur State, all offices and public institutions were closed and there was general rejoicing throughout the State. Early in the morning there was a general parade and feu-de-joie in front of His Highness's residence at Kote Bahote in Khairpur, and a large Shamiana and profuse bunting added to the charm of the scene. The Imperial Service Camel Corps also participated in the parade and and the usual salute was fired. The Raj Mahajan and State Officials at Khairpur all waited upon His Highness in the Shamiana and congratulated him on his having completed the first year of his reign. Nawab Kaiser Khan Mangsi, C. I. E., the head of Mangsi tribe and Jagirdar in Upper Sind, who also happened to be at Khairpur on that day, also offered his congratulations in person to His Highness. To commemorate the happy event the following yearly grants were sanctioned by His Highness:—Rs. 2,000 to the Madressah-Tul-Islam, Sukkur; Rs. 300 to the Pesh Imam Juma Mazjid, Delhi, for the life time of Moulvi Syed Ahamed; Rs. 300 to the Arabic Kasim-ul-uloom, Ambahta, district Saharanpur; Madressah-Tul-Islam, Mahar, grant increased from Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

In the course of the day all the poor people throughout the State were fed at State cost, and people assembled in mosques and temples to pray that the Almighty may grant many more years of happy reign to His Highness. General illuminations and fireworks at night closed the auspicious day.

Specially at Gambat, the Headquarters of Gambat taluka in His Highness's State, similar rejoicings took place. Elegant arrangements were made by the Mukhtyarkar, and all the Zamindars and State officials of the taluka were collected at Gambat, and various singing parties were arranged and food was sumptuously served to the poor and those who attended.

The engagement is announced between Henry J. Twynam, I.C.S., only son of the late Charles Henry Twynam of Stafford and Bishopstoke, Hants and Mrs. Twynam and Cynthia Mary, third daughter of Arthur Beckett Terrell, of Lincoln's Inn, and 31, Gillingham Place, and The Manor House, Ashmansworth, Hants.

THE KING'S AMBITION.

TO PROMOTE PEACE AND UNITY.

His Majesty's Prayer for the Church.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 8.

King George to-day received addresses from the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four universities, societies, etc.

In reply to the Canterbury Convocation, His Majesty said it was his desire to follow in the steps of his father, to promote the peace and unity of the nations, and support efforts at the alleviation of sickness and suffering, and wise and well-considered schemes for the public good.

In reply to the Convocation of York, the King said the foundations of the national glory were set in the homes of the people. They would only remain unshaken, while the family life of the nation was strong, simple and pure. He prayed that the Church would prosper, and become profoundly interwoven in the real lives of the people.

HEAVY RAINS IN EUROPE.

The Seine Overflowing.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The whole of Europe is experiencing heavy rains and gloomy weather, which is spoiling the crops. The Seine and its tributaries are ising to a serious extent and causing anxiety. ildew is spreading in the champagne vineyards.

British hay has suffered from the rains, but e Board of Agriculture report, dated the 1st July, indicates that otherwise there are xcellent crops.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Seine is overflowing in Paris, and the esidents in the Ile Saint Pierre have been arned to be in readiness to leave their houses.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

German Press Comments.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The German press comment adversely on e Russo-Japanese Agreement. It is condered to be principally aimed at America, t will also unfavourably affect other Powers.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the agreeent has not changed the situation. Russia d Japan will remain natural enemies.

The "Vossiche Zeitung" says the agreement directed against America, Japan's most ngerous competitor.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Another Demonstration.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A vast demonstration of both sexes met in rafalgar Square to-day, to support the Conciliation Committees on the Women's Suffrage Bill, which will be a feature of Parliament on Monday and Tuesday. Orators of both sexes spoke from six platforms.

The scene was most picturesque. The demonstrators wore multi-coloured scarves, nd carried banners and white wands tipped ith evergreens, symbolising unflinching determination.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Extension of Old Age Pensions.

LONDON, JULY 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, defending the Budget, referred to the proposal to require the local authorities to contribute to the cost of the removal of the pauper disqualification for old age pensions, to which there is much opposition. He declared that unless the House supported the Government in this connection, sickness and invalidity insurance schemes must be postponed.

MARTYR TO X-RAYS.

Death of Dr. Cox.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Dr. Harry Cox, the pioneer of X-Ray Research, has died as the result of accidentally placing a tube near his face ten years ago.

A SWISS AVALANCHE.

Overwhelms Three Climbing Parties.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Three parties climbing at Moench in Switzerland have been overwhelmed by an avalanche. Seven were killed, and several dangerously injured.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING COMBINE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The "Liverpool Journal of Commerce" says hat the Harrison, Clan and Ellerman Lines, have combined to increase steamship facilities to East Africa. The Harrison Liner "Traveller" egins the sailings, leaving Glasgow on the 6th f August.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Ultimatum from the Powers.

SUBMISSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

Reuter telegraphs from Canea that the Consuls have announced that unless the decision of the Powers, with regard to the admission of Mussulman deputies, is carried out on Monday, troops will land and occupy the Customs houses.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Canea telegrams state that the Assembly has met, and has decided by 55 votes to 4 to admit the Moslem deputies. The Assembly then adjourned for four months.

The Porte in a circular to the Powers has protested against the letter from the Hellenic Government, recommending the Cretans to abide by the decision of the Powers, which it describes as an irritating interference,

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Trade Demoralised by Canton Tax.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Legation at Peking, that the opium trade has been absolutely demoralised by the Canton monopoly tax, and prompt action is necessary.

The Consul-General at Canton has again called the attention of the Viceroy to the persistent violation of the Chefoo Convention, adding that it may lead to Great Britain revising the terms of the Opium Agreement.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Gladstone on his own Responsibility.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Lord Gladstone, in a speech during his first official visit to Johannesburg, recognised that Mahomedans and British Indians had a claim to his attention. He could not forget His Majesty's Imperial responsibilities or ignore his own.

SHOCKING AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

Lady's Arms and Legs Broken.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Baroness Delaroche, when aeroplaning at Rheims to-day, fell 150 feet. Her legs and arms were broken.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Baroness Delaroche is lying in a private hospital in a precarious but not entirely hopeless condition. Enquiry shows that a gust of wind tilted the machine and she lost her nerve.

RHEIMS FLYING WEEK.

A Triumph for Monoplanes.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Rheims week has been a triumph for monoplanes. Some extraordinary records were made yesterday M. Mamet, with two passengers, travelled 57 miles in 39 minutes. M. Aubrun, with one passenger, covered 77½ miles in two hours nine minutes. The Belgian, M. Olieslagers, travelled 51½ miles in one hour, and M. Morane covered ten kilometres in five minutes 47 seconds, all on monoplanes. M. Labouchere on a biplane flew 211 miles in four hours 37 minutes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Meetings, fetes and out-door demonstrations have been held and world-wide telegrams have been received on the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's birthday.

THE TEA DUTY.

Sir. J. Rees' Ineffectual Protest.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the House of Commons on the Budget, Sir. J. Rees protested against the tea duty.

Mr. Lloyd-George said this was hardly the time to consider the reductions of the tea, cocoa or sugar duties, which it was impossible for the Exchequer to afford.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT PICTURES.

Prohibited in South Africa.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The South African Government has prohibited cinematographs of the Johnson-Jeffries fight, throughout the Union.

ORDER OF MERIT.

Two New Recipients.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Order of Merit has been conferred on Sir William Crookes and Mr. Thomas Hardy.

Sir William Crookes is the celebrated Scientist and Inventor of the Crookes tube which has become familiar in its connection with Rontgen rays. He discovered a new element which he called thallium, in 1861, and has done some of the most brilliant research work of the generation.

Mr. Thomas Hardy is the famous novelist.

INDIAN CIVILIANS' DINNER

Lord Curzon's Glowing Tribute.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

Sir William Lee-Warner presided at the dinner of Indian Civilians at the Trocadero last night.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Service towards new Viceroys. He left India firmly convinced that the Service set an upright, righteous and kindly example. It was a happy omen for the future that Sir Charles Hardinge, whose appointment was so widely and legitimately approved, was a member of a great sister Service. He hoped that he and the Service combined would confer on the next five years the title of "a Lustrum of Progress and Peace."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The "Pioneer's" special London correspondent wires:—"In course of his speech at the Civil Service Dinner, Lord Curzon said he was sorry to have seen the figures which seemed to show decrease as compared with those of a few years ago; at least of the men who took the highest places at the Civil Service examinations and chose the Indian career the proportion now is less than a third. He had also seen mentioned in Indian papers cases of Civilians who had retired as soon as they reached the minimum period of service, sometimes before qualifying for pension. He thought these were serious symptoms which ought to be recommended to the attention of the Government. If fresh demands upon Civilians in connection with the Legislative Councils and the increased cost of living in India were causes of the apparent falling off in the attractiveness of the Indian career he hoped the combination was but temporary and accidental. The "Westminister Gazette" says this raises the question whether the new method of appointment to the Civil Service is an improvement. Complaint is made that now Civilians are more academic and less human than of old and think too much of leave and retirement with a pension at fifty. There is need for fresh, vigorous and alert men who will bring an open mind to new facts, even if it means breaking with some cherished traditions of the Service."

ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN PLUMAGE.

Indian Action Strongly Condemned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

Mr. James Buckland, writing in the *Selborne Magazine*, denounces the illegal traffic in plumage from India. He exposes the methods of smuggling it into Britain which is frequently done via the Straits. He quotes the instance in which six cases from Calcutta were described as cowhair and contained 6,400 green parakeets. He concludes by declaring that the traffic is a national disgrace and must be stamped out.

BRITISH INCOME-TAX.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The House of Commons has adopted the income-tax resolution.

BISLEY.

England Wins the Elcho Shield.

LONDON, JULY 8.

At the Bisley meeting to-day, England won the Elcho Shield, scoring 1,678. Ireland made 1,648 and Scotland 1,596.

Britain won the Kolapore Cup with a total of 798.

Other scores were :—

Canada	796
Australia	777
Guernsey	770
Malay States	763
South Africa	756
India	745
Singapore	742

LONDON, JULY 9.

To-day was newspaper day at Bisley and the conditions were excellent. An extraordinary number of possibles were made, seventy in the "Graphic" Competition alone, Long, of Singapore, and Kishensing, of the Malay Guides, tied with ten others in the "Graphic" Cup.

CRICKET.

Eton vs. Harrow.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Gloucester has beaten Worcester by 94 runs

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Players have beaten the Gentlemen at the Oval, by 79 runs.

Kent has beaten Derbyshire in Kent, by six wickets.

Northampton has beaten Hampshire at Portsmouth, by 52 runs,

Essex has beaten Sussex at Leyton, by 147 runs.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Eton has beaten Harrow at Lords, by nine runs.

The match was most exciting. Harrow scored 232 in the first innings. Eton made only 67, but following on, they put together 219 at their second attempt. Harrow going in again were dismissed for 45.

ATHLETICS AT GLASGOW.

Scotland Beat Ireland.

LONDON, JULY 10.

At Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland at Athletics by 9 events to 2.

RELIGIOUS FEUDS IN ITALY.

The Baptists Stoned by the Mob.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

The feud between the Catholics and the Baptists, most of the latter being Italians returned from America, culminated in the expulsion of the Baptist pastor at Bisaccia in Italy. The arrival of the American missionary, Rev. Stuart, to instal his successor, coincided with the earthquake. The infuriated populace stoned and besieged the Baptists in their chapel throughout the night though the building was protected by the troops, armed with bayonets. Rev. Stuart has applied to the American Ambassador for protection.

[The town of Bisaccia is in the District of Avelino in Campania in Italy.]

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Master of Elibank's Appreciation.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Master of Elibank, in a speech at Peebles, paid a tribute to the courage of Mr. Asquith in initiating the Conference when the Liberals were ready, as they still were, for immediate appeal to the country. Though the action had naturally excited misgivings among the supporters, still there was no note of revolt.

ENSLAVEMENT OF ABORIGINES IN BOLIVIA.

An Atrocious Report.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Aborigines Protection Society has sent a further letter to Sir Edward Grey, containing details of alleged murders and crimes in the Amazon. It encloses a letter from the Swedish explorer, Nordenskjold, describing systematic enslavement of the Indians. Most of the districts of Bolivia, which were once flourishing under the Jesuits, are now depopulated. Men are earning their livelihood by enclosing villages and killing their adults and selling the children to plantations for 400 pesos apiece.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHANN ORTH.

His Heir the Austrian Archduke's Application.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Vienna telegrams state that the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, nephew and heir of Johann Salvator, otherwise Johann Orth, who disappeared in 1890, applied to the Court Chamberlain's Court yesterday for an official declaration of presumption of death. The Court postponed the application for six months in order to permit the filing of proofs if Orth is still alive.

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

Duke Adolf of Mecklenburg's Departure.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg's Central African expedition sailed to-day from Hamburg for the Cameroons to explore Lake Chad and other equatorial regions.

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

Very Poor Report.

LONDON, JULY 9.

New York telegrams state that the Government report says the wheat crop is estimated at 620 million bushels, compared with 738 million last year. This is the worst report since 1907.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The P. and O. s. s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 1st instant, left for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

THE VICEROY-ELECT.

Likely Date of Arrival in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

It is notified for general information that the Right Hon'ble Sir Charles Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India-elect, will arrive at Aden by the P. and O. steamer on Sunday the 13th November next, and will leave for Bombay in a Royal Indian Marine steamer, where, it is understood, he will arrive on Friday the 18th idem. Sir Charles Hardinge will stay in Bombay for one day and then leave for Calcutta which he will reach on Monday the 21st November.

BURMA OIL COMPANIES.

Question of Excise Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The question of addressing the Burma Government on the possibility of an excise duty on Burma oil will now be delayed owing to legal and technical difficulties. The Twinzayos are the earliest proprietors of the oil fields and the Oil Committee the year before last found that the present system of ownership, under which the Twinzayos held these oil reserves was peculiar and could not be disturbed. Accordingly, the whole question has been referred to the Hon. Mr. Kenrick, Advocate-General, for opinion as to whether an excise duty is compatible with the terms of the grant under which the Twinzayos hold these properties. Although the Burma and other oil companies are the present owners of the oil fields, the terms of the old grants to the Twinzayos still operate.

THE KARACHI FLOODS.

Railway Service Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 9.

Heavy and continuous rains during the last three days have breached the North Western Railway in three places, between Karachi and Hyderabad. Two of the breaches are reported to be small. An approach to a bridge has been washed away, and it is likely to be several days before through communication can be established. Meantime the carrying of passengers and goods by boat is suspended, pending the fall of floods of rain water, which at present prevent all transhipment. This interruption has occurred just as the Punjab wheat crop was beginning to move in increased volume towards the port, and trade and shipping may be interrupted in consequence.

LATER.

The floods have since subsided to a great extent, the rainfall having ceased since yesterday night, though the sky is still lowering. The record at the municipal waterworks at Malir shows that nearly ten inches of rain have fallen in the past two days, and that 5.8 inches fell between six and eleven a.m. yesterday. It has now been ascertained that the new municipal bund of the Lyari river at Dhobigat, recently completed under the supervision of Mr. Measham Lea, A.M.I.C.E., at a cost of one and half lakhs, successfully sustained the severest test possible, and was too substantial to be ever actually in danger, though the Lyari yesterday was a raging torrent running fifteen miles an hour, while great volumes of water rose from ten to fifteen feet high, the water was constantly level with the top of the bund.

The new Goanese Cincinnatus town was badly flooded in the garden quarter. At Kiamari, the torrent came round the Kadar from behind the Bagdadi lines, and at two points the flood followed the old bed striking against the new Port Trust Reclamation, whence it flowed into the sea. From the jetty as far as the eye could reach, the whole of the Kadar was one vast sheet of water, villages of mat houses were washed away, notably an isolated village off the Bagdadi lines with apparently some loss of life. Breaches of the line are reported and no mails arrived yesterday. The Malir bridge is also stated to have given way. The service from Karachi to Hyderabad was last night suspended pro tempore.

Numerous pucka buildings in the native city are damaged, while the kutcha variety are reported to be in a more or less precarious condition. The casualties from falling houses so far are few. Owing to rough weather outside the harbour, steamers are arriving days late. The breaches of the line are serious for several shippers, the wharf being full of steamers for loading and some lying in the stream. There is a considerable quantity of grain stacked ready for shipment, but doubtless some thousands of tons have been damaged by the wet and a vast quantity will need rebagging.

The Lyari apparently reached its highest point about 5 p. m. yesterday when the flood began to subside. The head Post Office here remains inaccessible owing to the floods.

SIMLA, JULY 10.

An official report has been received that owing to heavy rains and floods, the North-Western Railway on the Kotri and Karachi sections between Inting and Drigh, has been damaged in several places, all goods traffic is stopped and the mails and passengers are being transhipped at three places. It is expected through-communications will be restored today. The suspension of the goods traffic will probably dislocate the flow of the wheat traffic to Karachi.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

English Mail Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The English Mail was delivered here three and a half hours late. The mail tonga left Kalka after 12 last night, but owing to heavy rains and bad state of the tonga road, the mail was greatly delayed. There have been several landslips along the cart-road.

ROUGH WEATHER AT RANGOON.

Boat Caprized and one Man Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

The "Caithness" which arrived from Calcutta yesterday, reports on the 2nd instant, while sixteen vessels were at the Sandheads for pilots, but owing to high seas it was impossible to get on board, the life-boat of a vessel outward bound capsized; one man was drowned and the crew was saved by ropes from the steamer.

DR. ABDUL GHANI.

A Report Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 9.

The "Paisa Akhbar," a local Mahomedan vernacular paper, learns from a reliable source that there is no truth in the report about the death of Doctor Abdul Ghani in the Kabul jail.

The same paper also contradicts the report of the Amir's discontinuance of the annual grant to the local Islamia College.

CONFESSED WIFE MURDERER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 9.

Yesterday evening, Hariram, surrendered himself to the police. He states that while in the Catholic Mission School in Aurangabad seven months ago, he stabbed his wife to death at night, because the food was not cooked properly. Taking two hundred rupees he hid in Calcutta for six months, and arrived at Rangoon this week by the "Lunka." The Aurangabad police are being communicated with for the verification of the story.

BURMA MILITARY POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 9.

Colonel Peele, C. I. E., is granted three and a half months' leave. Lieut.-Colonel Parkin acts as Inspector-General of Police, Burma, and Captain G. H. Young officiates as Deputy Inspector-General, Military Police, in place of Parkin.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Re-organisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The following resolutions have been issued:—

The Governor-General in Council, has for some time had under consideration, the question of improving the position and prospects of the clerical establishments of the Government of India Secretariats, and is now pleased to make public the scale of pay, which with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, it has been decided to adopt in all departments, except the Legislative Department, which has for special reasons been excluded from the scope of the reorganisation scheme.

Excluding the Registrar and the Superintendents of the sections or branches, there will, in future, be two divisions in each of the Secretariat offices, styled the first and second divisions. The first division will comprise all those clerks who are required to deal with the higher kinds of clerical work, while the second division will contain those who are employed on work of a less important or of a routine character. The second division again will be subdivided by an efficiency bar, which will preclude men from rising to a pay of more than Rs. 100 a month, until they display efficiency in the more important classes of work entrusted to the division, i.e., in other than purely mechanical work such as copying, typing, or despatching. The scale of pay, except in any special circumstances, in any Secretariat office which may justify a departure from it, will be as follows:—

Superintendents: 1st grade, Rs. 700; 2nd grade, Rs. 600; 3rd grade, Rs. 500. First Division, Secretariat: Assistants, 1st grade, Rs. 400; 2ndgrade, Rs. 350; 3rd grade, Rs. 300; 4th grade, Rs. 250; 5th grade, Rs. 200; 6th grade, Rs. 170 and 7th grade, Rs. 140. Second Division: Clerks, 1st grade, Rs. 200; 2nd grade, Rs. 180; 3rd grade, Rs. 160; 4th grade, Rs. 140; 5th grade, Rs. 120. Efficient Bar: 6th grade, Rs. 100; 7th grade, Rs. 90; 8th grade, Rs. 80; 9th grade, Rs. 70; 10th grade, Rs. 60; and Apprentices, Rs. 50.

The Governor-General in Council has further decided, that the system of competitive examinations for clerical posts in the Secretariat shall be discontinued, and that for the future appointments to the first division of the Secretariat staff shall be by selection from an approved list of candidates; in accordance with rules prescribed for the purpose.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

Need for a Permanent Measure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Referring to the *Pioneer's* comments on the Seditious Meetings Act, the *Englishman* observes:—

"No one will deny that the Seditious Meeting Act has fully justified itself. We are therefore in accord with the Allahabad paper, that the necessity for a seditious meetings measure in the Statute Book has not yet passed away, and that what is now required is a law applicable to the whole of India, and not liable to renewal or extinction at the end of a few years. Our contemporary raises the question now, because the Seditious Meetings Act will expire on the 1st November next, and there is no reference to a renewal of it in the business that is to be brought before the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council, to be held in Simla this month and the next. The folly of temporising with anarchy and sedition in India has, it is to be hoped, been realized by the Government ere this, and any slackening of the legislative machinery now, would be taken as a lamentable display of weakness, and would undoubtedly encourage the party of sedition, to renew their attempts to embarrass the authorities."

CALCUTTA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Suggested Visit of Dr. Campbell Morgan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The Calcutta Missionary Conference has at present under consideration the suggestion of inviting Dr. Campbell Morgan of the Westminster Chapel, London, to pay a visit to Calcutta in the autumn of 1911. The visit is made possible, by the generous offer of the head of a well-known firm in the city, to defray all travelling expenses. Dr. Campbell Morgan is one of the most attractive preachers in London to-day, and conducts a remarkable Bible class in the city, which is attended weekly by over 2,000 business men. It is intended that he should spend three or four months in Calcutta, so that he might help every form of religious effort in the city.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

Proposed Amendment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

It is stated that a note has been circulated to members of the Calcutta Corporation, inviting opinions regarding the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act, which will be shortly introduced in the form of a Bill into the Bengal Council. It is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor will look over the draft, which the officiating Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation is to submit, when His Honour arrives in Calcutta next month.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

A serious collision took place on Thursday evening, between an empty ballast train and a trolly loaded with heavy iron metals, on the Howrah Amta Railway between Kadamtola and Howrah. The engine with the brakevan was hurled into a neighbouring tank. The driver, fireman, cleaner and two passer-bys, were seriously injured, and a man working on the line was killed. The guard and coolies saved themselves by jumping out of the train. The injured men are lying in the Howrah General Hospital in a precarious condition.

GOODS TRAIN ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Last evening another goods train met with an accident at Telpala block, between Belliaghata and Ballygunj stations, on the Southern Section of the East Bengal State Railway. Four trucks were derailed, blocking both up and down trains and necessitating the transhipment of passengers.

THE ARMS BLOCKADE IN THE GULF.

Afghan Dealers' Complaint to the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JULY 10.

The Suleman Khel and Kochi dealears in arms, headed by a well-known arms-dealer, Murakai Khan, presented themselves in a jirga before the Amir the other day and requested His Majesty to give a reply to the petition they had lately submitted on the subject of the capture of arms and ammunition by the British authorities in the Persian Gulf. His Majesty was strongly pressed to make representations to the British Government for puting a stop to the arms blockade. The petitioners declared that their business had seriously suffered during the last few months and warned His Majesty that a continuance of British activities in the Gulf might lead to scarcity of arms in Afganistan.

The Amir is reported to have declared that the matter is receiving his attention. Anxious as the Amir appears to be to encourage the arming of his own subjects, His Majesty is, of course, fully aware that the main object of the arms blockade is to prevent the importation of arms into the frontier districts adjoining the British territory. He can hardly fail to recognise the necessity of precautionary measures of this kind.

DARING FORGERIES IN SIMLA.

Prompt Arrest by the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The Simla Police have made a very prompt arrest in the matter of the daring forgeries which exercised some of the trades people last week. The names of the Rajah of Nabha, the Private Secretary of the Rana of Dholpore, now absent in Europe, and the Rani Kenari of Kapurthala were all freely forged to obtain goods from Messers. Cotton and Morris, Messrs. Monteath and Co., Messrs. Lieverato and Messrs. Framji. Further victims would have most assuredly been added to the list if the police had not heard of it and promptly arrested one of the forgerers in whose possession some of the goods thus fraudulently obtained, were found. Other arrests are imminent.

NEW FEEDER RAILWAY LINES.

A Bombay Firm's Project.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

It is evident that the branch line terms have been well received by the Railway Board looking at the demand for the supply of copies of the rules. The promoters have not yet submitted any new project, but a well known Bombay firm is now negotiating for two feeder lines in the Central Provinces which the G. I. P. Railway will work, one being the Murtajapur and Ellichpur Railway which is under survey. The line will be constructed on a 2 foot 6 inch gauge and 50 miles in length. The other is Murtajapur Pisgaon Railway, 2 foot 6 inch gauge, 150 miles in length and the estimated cost is Rs. 55,48,000; the line will start from Murtajapur via Yeotmal, Darwha and Karinza to Pisgaon, including branches to the coal fields. These projects are under consideration and final orders may issue shortly.

JAFFNA TOBACCO IMPORTATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The Government of India have agreed to allow the importation of Jaffna tobacco into Travancore under the old conditions provided the tobacco is intended for Travancore only and not re-exported. The Ceylon Government have thanked the Government of India for the concession. The "Pioneer" suggests the Ceylon Government should show their gratitude in some more tangible form, as by making concessions in return for the benefit of Indian tea, India can hardly be said to enjoy at present a favoured nation treatment at the hands of Ceylon.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AT LUCKNOW.

Progress of Building Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a Medical College and Hospital at Lucknow at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,69,950. The foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in December, 1905. Since then the elaborating and completing of full details of the project has been going on. The designs for the buildings in the Indo-Saracenic style was the work of Sir Swinton Jacon. The College part of the scheme, the cost of which was met from private subscriptions, was commenced last year, and is now far advanced. The complete work will now be put in hand. The site of the hospital and other buildings is a commanding and central one and admirably chosen. The buildings have been well designed. No effort will be spared to push the scheme to completion rapidly.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

Wakil Khan, Commander of the Amir's troops at Herat, has just died, aged 60. Sardar Nasurulla Khan has since put forward two candidates for the post, Sardar Kako Jan, Commandant at Kabul, and Sardar Nadar Khan, Colonel of the Amir's Army stationed in Kabul. No appointment has yet been made.

Malik Talib Khan, the newly appointed British Agent at Kabul, left Landi Kotal for Kabul on Saturday. Sayed Iftikaruddin, his predecessor, is now in Simla.

CHINAMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 9.

The coal steamer, "Wearmouth," returns to Calcutta to-day in ballast. An enquiry was held here anent the mysterious disappearance of one of her crew, a Chinese fireman, who was suddenly missed from his post shortly after the vessel had passed the Sandheads on her voyage hither. The log recorded that the incident was a suicide, but there was absolutely no trace of the man nor was he seen to jump overboard. Another Chinese was fatally injured later while trimming cargo in the hold.

THE "TRIESTE".

Viceroy's Congratulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

In connection with the breakdown of the s.s. "Trieste" and the gallant rescue by the British collier, "Lowther Range," the following messages were sent from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to Captain W. Lumsden, Director, Indian Marine, Bombay:—

"I shall be obliged if you will kindly convey the following message from the Viceroy to the Captainof the British collier, s. s. "Lowther Range":—'The Viceroy desires to express his deep sense of the pluck and gallantry dispayed by you and your crew in coming to the rescue of the disabled ship, 'Trieste,' and in towing her across the Indian Ocean in very rough weather at imminent risk of the safety of your ship, and to convey his sincere condolences to the family of your brave second engineer, who is said to have lost his life on the occasion, and to the nine men of your crew who have been injured.'"

From the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to the Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

"I am directed to convey the Viceroy's congratulations to the Commanderof the "Trieste" on the safe arrival of the steamer after a perilous voyage."

The following acknowledgement was sent by the Captain of the "Trieste":—

"Commander L. Mitsche, of the "Trieste," to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, begs to express his sincerest thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for his kind congratulations on the safe arrival of the steamer "Trieste" and begs to say that he is deeply touched by the interest His Excellency has shown."

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

As the P. and O. steamer "Namur" will be making her next two or three voyages from home to China, and will in all probability not be back in Calcutta for about twelve months, the officers of the "Namur" assisted by friends have arranged to give a farewell concert in the Seamen's Institute on Monday evening next. The whole of the proceeds will be sent to the Austrian Consul at Bombay for the benefit of the widow of the second engineer of steamer "Lowther Range," who gave his life during the gallant work done by that ship's company in salving the steamer "Trieste."

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The "Pioneer" has opened a subscription list for the "Lowther Range."

AFGHAN BORDER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The Sangu Khel Shinwaris have sent in word to the Governor of Jellalabad that they will not cease from raiding, or give security for good behaviour in future, unless the men arrested the other day are released. The Governor of Jellalabad has declined to accept these conditions. It remains to be seen how far the Sangu Khels will be able to defy his authority.

A BEGUM'S PIN MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The Privy Council delivered judgment on June 7th in the appeal of Nawab Khwaja Mahammad Khan *versus* Nawab Husaini Begam against the decision of the N. W. P. High Court in favour of Husaini Begam. The suit was instituted by Husaini Begam against the defendant, her father-in-law, to recover arrears of allowance called *kharch-i-pandan* (or betal box expenses) under the terms of an agreement. The defendant contended that she refused to live with her husband and so she was not entitled to the allowance. The Privy Council held that as neither the defendant nor the plaintiff's husband contradicted her statements and as no step was taken to sue for restitution of conjugal rights, they thought the decree of the High Court correct and would accordingly advise His Majesty that the appeal be dismissed.

THE SILVER DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

In spite of the silver duty it is noteworthy that the silver market has not suffered from any depression lately; on the contrary it has been very steady and this largely accounted for the rumour that Government would make heavy purchases for rupee coinage. The Government of India now possess an excellent stock of rupee coinage, and the chance of silver purchase is now remoter than ever.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 9.

The forfeiture is notified of the May issue of the "Bande Mataram," a newspaper printed in Europe.

DEOGHUR BURGLARIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

At Deoghur, a small sanitarium of Bengal, in Santhal pergunnas, no less than thirty burglaries were reported, during the last month. The Magistrate and police are taking vigorous measures to protect the people.

EXPORT OF AFGHAN HORSES.

Restrictive Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The export of horses from Afghanistan has been a source of anxiety to the authorities of Kabul. The Amir has now ordered that a register of horses and horse-owners be compiled in various parts of the country to prevent horses being sold outside Afghanistan. Severe penalties are imposed on those who transgress orders.

ITNA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

In connection with the Itna dacoity case, two Mahomedans who turned out to be approvers in the Kaktengari Ganj case, were arrested and sent to Kishoreganj.

THE "PIONEER" ON THE USE OF VERNACULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The "Pioneer" says:—Editorially we may develop statesmanship in India by a return, wherever possible, to a more general use of the vernaculars. But perhaps that is a matter best left to those who can use the vernaculars with native dexterity and eloquence.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONIANS, PAST AND PRESENT.

The annual feature between the Bombay Gymkhana and Elphinstonians, Past and Present, came off on Saturday last on the Esplanade Maidan. The match which was played in fine weather and on a perfect wicket, was watched by a large number of spectators. It was a batsmen's wicket, which did not assist the bowlers in the least, and it is therefore not to the wondered at that the bowlers on both sides were treated with scant respect. The Gymkhana going in to bat totalled 177 for the loss of 6 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Elphinstonians had 1 hour and 25 minutes at their disposal in which to make the requisite number of runs to win the match. Chothia and D. Kapadia made a gallant attempt to run up a big total, but they were not adequately supported by their colleagues, and consequently their side had still 67 runs to make to win the match when stumps were drawn at 6-45.

There was a considerable difference between the rates of scoring by the Gymkhana and the Elphinstonians. The first took half an hour to make their first thirteen runs, while their opponents knocked up half a century in 30 minutes. The game resulted in a draw.

For the Bombay Gymkhana E. M. F. Nicholson made the highest individual score, his contribution of 62 including no less than ten 4's. Nicholson, whose 'forte' hitherto was considered to be bowling showed himself on Saturday to be as fine a batsman as he is a bowler. He played a faultless innings and should he maintain his form with the bat, he should prove to be the best all round player the Gymkhana possess. E. E. Christie contributed 46 by his usual, steady cricket. S. N. Powell, who seems at last to have found his form, played an unconquered innings of 32.

The Elphinstonians opened quite merrily, S. M. Chothia and Battliwalla running up a total of 68 for the first wicket, when the former retired with a well-played 56. Forcing the game, he hit all round the wicket and was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion for his fine exhibition of cricket. D. Kapadia, who played an equally fine innings, contributed 32 not out. He made his total chiefly by clean hard driving.

In the bowling department, Dadachanji and Marrs bowled well for the Elphinstonians, and Coombs and Stileman for the Gymkhana. Nicholson could not show his usual form with the ball on Saturday, in fact, he bowled only one over, as he was too much tired by his long stay at the wickets. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F R R Brooke, b Battliwalla	1
E E Christie, c D Kapadia, b Dadachanji	46
K H McCormack, c N Kapadia, b Dadachanji	13
V E Purcell, c Mulla, b Dadachanji	17
E M F Nicholson, b Marrs	62
D F Hurlbatt, b Marrs	0
S N Powell, not out	32
E E Coombs, not out	5
F L Spratt G C Phillips C G Stileman	Did not bat.
Extra	1
Total (for 6 wickets)	*177

*Innings declared closed.

ELPHINSTONIANS, PAST AND PRESENT.

S M Chothia, c Substitute, b C G Stileman	56
J J Battliwalla, c and b Coombs	15
N Kapadia, b Coombs	6
D Kapadia, not out	32
H Mulla T Bhatia Prof Marrs Prof Anderson Madon Setna Dadachanji	Did not bat.
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wickets)	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Battliwalla	15	42	4	1
D Kapadia	10	27	4	0
N Kapadia	3	18	0	0
Dadachanji	12	43	0	3
Sethna	4	17	0	0
Marrs	5	34	0	2

ELPHINSTONIANS, PAST AND PRESENT.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
E E Coombs	11	40	1	2
E M F Nicholson	1	11	0	0
V E Purcell	8	19	3	0
C G Stileman	6	15	1	1
G C Phillips	6	23	1	0
E E Christie	1	1	0	0

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C. vs. ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAY COMPANY C. C.

This match was played on Saturday, 9th July, at the Cross Maidan, and resulted in a win for the Lusitanians by 18 runs. Score :—

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

J Siqueira, b Valintine	4
I Fonseca, b Valintine	1
D G D'Souza, c Guidera, b Pereira	22
R B D'Costa, l-b-w, b Valintine	0
V D'Souza, c and b Freedom	5
A Saldanha, not out	1
C Pinto, b Valintine	11
P Victor, b Valintine	8
S D'Souza, b Pereira	6
C St Anna, b Valintine	10
E D'Mello, b Pereira	0
Extras	8
Total	76

E. S. & T. CO. C. C.

Valintine, l b-w, b D G D'Souza	16
Freedom, b D G D'Souza	13
Jones, b D G D'Souza	0
Donough, run out	22
Gordon, b D G D'Souza	0
Pereira, not out	2
Carteira, b D G D'Souza	2
Masardo, run out	0
Anant, c Siqueira, b D G D'Souza	0
Guidera, c S D'Souza, b D G D Souza	0
Edwards, b D G D'Souza	0
Extras	2
Total	58

H. M'S CUSTOMS vs. TELEGRAPHS.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday the 9th instant in connection with the Bombay Cricket League. The Captain of the Telegraph Team having won the loss elected to field. The Customs for the loss of 5 wickets for 97 runs declared their innings closed at 5 p.m. The Telegraph entered upon their first innings as 5-10 p.m., and at 6-20 were all out for a total of 74 runs. They tried to beat their opponents by free hitting, but had they played more carefully the result would certainly have been a draw which would have conceded no points to either team. The fielding of the Telegraph Team was very poor. Appended are the score :—

H. M'S CUSTOMS.

Kelly, b D'Silva	1
Dudley, b Edwards	6
Khandalla, b D'Silva	24
Raja, b Keys	33
Dalvi, c Keys, b D'Silva	24
Selkirk, not out	1
Wagle, Coulson, Stevens, Spilling, Maidment,	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	97

TELEGRAPH.

Netcher, c Raja, b Wagle	7
Rodriguez, c Raja, b Wagle	0
Green, c and b Silkerk	13
D'Silva, A, c and b Wagle	24
D'Silva, S c Wagle, b Selkirk	9
Keys, b Wagle	11
Butler, run out	1
Cave, l-b-w b Wagle	0
Pullen, not out	0
Edwards, b Wagle	1
Francis, b Dudley	0
Extras	8
Total	74

IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

The above match was played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. Scores :—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

S D Prabhavalker, c Pitt, b Ferro	62
S Murray, c Pitt, b Edroos	1
R Sorabjee, b Edroos	0
M Byramjee, c Home, b Pitt	7
R G Kent (Capt), b Edroos	7
D D Bhanicha, c Edroos, b Ganu	6
J P Orr, b Pitt	26
R B Desai, c Walker, b Pitt	2
J F Watson, not out	5
V Windsor A Shroff	Did not bat
Extras	3
Total	119

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Hearne, c Windsor, b Shroff	12
Hearne, c Byramjee, b Windsor	32
Ferro, c Murray, b Shroff	4
Edroos, st b Desai	24
Carey, l-b-w	0
Walker, st, b Desai	2
Wilson, not out	3
Laxton (Capt) not out	5
Waster Ganu Pitt	Did not bat
Extras	2
Total	84

T. COOK AND SON vs. "TIMES OF INDIA."

A match was played on the Oval between the "Times of India" Cricket Club and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's Cricket Club, in which the latter defeated the former by 7 runs. The score is as follows :—

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON.

Athmaram, c	8
Wadke, b Moses	5
Shiva Rao, c	10
Vaidya, c	8
Sripad, c	5
Ives, l-b-w	2
Murzello, b Almeida	16
Gangolli, b Almeida	12
Gilbert, b Almeida	0
Amrut, b Moses	0
Michael, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	71

TIMES OF INDIA C. CLUB.

Surti, Sr, c	13
Surti, Jr, l-b-w	21
Atkinson, c	1
Gindell, c	12
Trounsdell, c	0
Sheppherd, c	3
Gadiwalla, b Sripad	4
Comfort, c	0
Panthaki, not out	2
Almeida, c	0
Joseph, c	7
Extras	11
Total	64

CRICKET FIXTURES.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB

Saturday, 16th July, L Bombay Improvement Trust, B I T ground
Sunday, 17th July, Lusitanians, Home ground
Saturday, 23rd July, L Mint, Away
Sunday, 24th July, Anglo-Portuguese, Home ground
Saturday, 30th July, L Grindlay Groom, Away
Sunday, 31st July
Saturday, 6th August, L R I M Dockyard, Home ground
Sunday, 7th August, Lusitanians, Away
Saturday, 13th August, L Customs, Home ground
Sunday, 14th August, Anglo-Portuguese, Away
Saturday, 20th August, L Bombay Imp Trust, Away
Sunday, 21st August
Saturday, 27th August, Paper Currency, Home ground
Sunday, 28th August
Saturday, 3rd September, B B and C I, Home ground
Sunday, 4th September, B City Police, Away
Saturday, 10th September
Sunday, 11th September
Tuesday, 13th September, Bombay Gymkhana, Home ground
Saturday, 17th September, Standard Oil Co, Home ground
Sunday, 18th September
Saturday, 24th September
Sunday, 25th September
Saturday, 1st October
Sunday, 2nd October
Saturday, 8th October, Standard Oil Co, Away
Sunday, 9th October

Letter "L" denotes League matches.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE first Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports Meeting of this monsoon will be held next Wednesday, weather permitting. The band of the 116th Mahrattas will be present by the permission of Major Andrew and officers, and the following programme has been arranged by the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. H. C. Richmond and H. F. Lodge :—

1. Tent Pegging.—Open to Horses and Ponies 2 runs.
2. Exchange Stakes.—Competitors to ride to a given place. Each will unsaddle his horse and place his saddle on the horse of any other competitor, which he will ride back round course. First in to win. The rider who passes winning post 20 seconds or nearest to that time after the winner is second.
3. Affinity Event.—Ladies take ring and men peg. 3 marks for each ring and 3 for peg and 3 for pace.
4. Bombardment Stakes.—Ladies mounted will form up round a space enclosed by rope, in the centre of which is a tub. Their partners will stand inside the enclosure with a polo ball in their hand. On the word "Go" each will give his partner the ball which is to be thrown into the tub. If the lady fails to throw it in, the gentleman may pick up any polo ball and give it to his partner. As soon as the lady has thrown ball into the tub, she rides over given course to winning post.
5. Living Aunt Sally.—Gentlemen to ride given course wearing a fencing mask in top of which a a clay pipe will be stuck. At a point indicated gentlemen to dismount, give horses syce and take up position in front of lady partners, who will try to break pipe by throwing light sticks at them. Gentleman may move his head to dodge or intercept sticks as he prefers, but must not move from his place till pipe is broken. As soon as pipe is broken the gentleman may mount and return home over course.
6. Horse and Pony Distance Scurry.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 9.

Yesterday evening the semi-final stage of the Madras Hockey Tournament was reached, and the teams who took the field were the Madras Volunteer Guard and the Dorset Regiment. A most exciting game resulted in a win for the M. V. G. by one goal to nil. There was a large attendance of spectators, and the victors were loudly applauded as for the first time in the history of the Madras Hockey Tournament, the M. V. G. have earned the right to appear in the final.

MADRAS, JULY 10.

In the semi-final of the Madras Hockey Tournament, yesterday, the Leicesters met the 14th Hussars and a splendid game resulted. After full time neither side could score more than one goal each. The game will be replayed to-morrow.

COLONEL BEARING'S PRIZE.

Lady Eileen Elliot's Concession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Colonel Bearing's prize was won this year by Lady Eileen Elliot with 24 points, with Mrs. Ross and Miss Duc[illegible] Smith being second with 22 points. As Lady Eileen won it last year and as the other two ladies are so close behind her she has given up the prize to be competed for by these two at a special Gymkhana which will be held in September and numerous applications have been received.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

R. G. A. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA

THERE was an unusually large gathering present on the Cooperage last Saturday evening, to witness the above teams compete for points. Lieut. Brookes, kicked off for the Garrison, and the latter immediately by pretty combination took the ball towards their opponents' goal. Lieut. Brookes obtaining and giving Lewin no chance with a shot a few yards from goal. Only a couple of minutes had elapsed when the same player, from a beautiful centre from Keefe, scored the second goal for the Artillery. The Garrison continued to press, and Lieut. Brookes tricking three opponents, banged the ball into the net for the third time, thus completing the hat-trick. Keeping up the pressure the R. G. A. forced a corner, and this being well placed by Hewes, a melee took place round the goal, from which the Military obtained their fourth goal. The Bombay Gymkhana made one or two visits towards their opponents' goal, but the defence was easily too good for them, and never appeared in difficulties. Nearing half-time the R. G. A., who were making rings round their opponents, scored their fifth goal through Lt. Brookes. Nothing further was scored up to the interval, when the R. G. A. were leading by five goals to love.

On resuming the Military men at once took up the running again, and Fleming, with a good shot, scored the sixth goal. The R. G. A. team were playing a splendid game, their combination being exceedingly good, and it was not many minutes after the previous goal, that Hewes ran through, tricking four opponents, and placed number seven to his team's credit. The Gymkhana now took the ball towards the R. G. A. goal, but were easily repulsed, and the ball travelling towards the other goal, Lt. Brookes rushing through scored the eighth, this being his fifth individually. Soon after Keefe secured the ninth goal, a one-sided game ending in a very easy victory for the R. G. A. Result :—

R. G. A.	9
Bombay Gymkhana	0

Teams :—

R. G. A.—Goal: Gair, backs: Franklen and Jones; half-backs: Wiggett, Watts and Southcott; forward: Hewes, Fleming, Lt. Brookes, Keefe, and Bailey.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Goal: Lewen; backs: Cooper and Elliot; half-backs: Bussay, Sim and Barratt: forwards: Evans, A. N. Other, Cupper, Abbet and Cardoza.

THE TOURNAMENT.

Naval and Military Display at Olympia.

"The greatest military tournament that London has ever seen!" This is an expert and unanimous view of the great military display which began at Olympia on Monday in mail week.

As is usual at first performance, a large section of the audience was drawn from military and naval institutions. Three hundred and fifty pensioners from the Royal Hospital made a brilliant patch of colour, almost as many children from the Royal Victorian Patriotic School, 200 more from the School for Soldiers' Daughters at Hampstead, were present and the shrill cheers of the children were pleasant to hear.

Major-General A. E. Codrington, C. V. O., C. B., Commanding the London District, entertained, as chairman of the executive committee, a party of officers and reporters to luncheon before the opening. He had been warned that the existence of the Military Pageant at Fulham would result in the tournament suffering. He did not, he said, share this view. And certainly the display, as it subsequently presented, justified the General's optimism. The military tournament is necessarily run upon stereotyped lines. There are certain competitions which have to be gone through—very necessary competitions, since there is a side to the show which is not wholly spectacular; there are displays, both naval and military, and for "piece de resistance" something of pageantry. As to the display, there never was a show which had so much life in it, or which went with such a splendid swing. Up aloft in one of the galleries the scarlet-coated Chelsea pensioners, the sun shining on their silvery heads led the applause for it in most hearty fashion. "Britannia's Muster"—as the display has been renamed—has certainly lost nothing by the change. Every State within the Empire is represented by triumphal cars and troops, and the general assembly was one to stir the imagination and fire the slumbering spark of national feeling.

In many respects this chief display resembled, in miniature, some of the famous displays and reviews before Royalty on historic occasions. The entry of the Regular troops is, in itself, a superb feature. To martial strains and the rataplan of drums the representative sections followed one another. Canada Australasia, South Africa, and India, rajas in state, fur-clad men from the icy North-West, and bronzed men from the Southern Seas, told the tale of the Empire's Army. Britannia, a graceful lady, placed high on a state carriage, was the centre of the set group, with John Bull driving. Round her were placed the cars of the Kangaroo, the Ostrich, the Sikh, and the Snows. The outer circle, when the marching was done, held the uniforms of all our kin, mounted and on foot, and the grand salute was given with a flash and a rattle of arms which roused the audience to enthusiasm.

The out-march began with a sparkle of radiant colour, the sun burnishing the accoutrements and uniforms as only a summer sun can. It was all so different from the May date tournaments, for the feast of brightness was at its best. As the grand march of the Cold stream Guards crashed into every cranny of the building this superb passing of men continued. Bengalis, in gorgeous raiment, rode magnificently, the sunbeams catching the lance points and rippling like lightning across the ranks. The Gay Gordons of Dargai and the small Gurkhas, sturdy Marines and agile riflemen, bluejackets and Cape Police, Guards, Western Grenadiers, Canadian Dragoons, and mounted infantry from the young nations filed past in faultless order, and brought to an end a gorgeous feast of colour, a triumph in pageantry, and the best military display that has ever been seen inside an arena.

The ordinary programme is in itself an improvement. All the "turns" are quickened, and there is a rapidity of movement which carries the programme through with a tremendous swing.

A special turn is a competitive display in which four crews, one from each of the naval gunnery establishments, load twenty complete rounds, in order to show how a monster naval gun is loaded with almost incredible rapidity. The auction of the dummy model gun is identical with that of a 6 inch breech-loading gun. The loading is carried out under service conditions. The projectile weighs 100lb., and the cordite cartridge 32lb. The smartness of the work is admirable.

Beyond question it is a record tournament,

LARGELY REDUCED SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 9.

Mr. Justice Ryves pronounced an order, to-day, in Lal Chand Falak's appeal case. The sentence of three years' and eight months' rigorous imprisonment, with Rs. 500 fine, has been reduced to eight months' imprisonment with Rs. 50 fine. Lal Chand Falak, who is already undergoing imprisonment, finishes his eight months in jail on the 18th instant.

THE MULLAH OF CHARMANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The notorious Mullah of Charmanga on the Ningrahar Border is about to make a journey to Kabul to seek an interview with the Amir and Syed Mohamed Jan Afghan, a refugee in British territory, who has been permitted by the Amir to return to Afghanistan.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The wheat export trade continues to show signs of improvement. It is impossible as yet to say to what extent the ground already lost will be recovered in the succeeding months. There is every reason, at present, for anticipating that a fairly brisk export traffic is expected this year, especially if the home market turns out favourable as it now promises to be.

A KURDISH HOUSEHOLD.

Neither Nomad for Turk.

WE have just returned from a seven days' run through the country north of Konia, which is called on Kiepert's maps "desert plains." The district, writes Sir Wm. Ramsay to the "Manchester Guardian," is dotted over with small villages and the soil is in great part rich, deep, and perfectly free from stones, such as to delight the heart of the farmer, until he asks, "Where is the water?" Even in this extraordinary wet year comparatively little rain fell on that great plain in the centre of Anatolia, west of the great Salt Lake. There are no mountains sufficiently near it to attract the rain, and we saw rain in the distance day after day on all sides, but only for an hour once did we pass through the outskirts of a rainfall as it drifted across from mountains to mountains. The Konia plain, on the other hand, has lofty hills or mountains scattered about here and there over it, and most of these are rain centres. Hence heavy rain has fallen in some part or other of the Konia plain every day for 37 successive days; and very often the whole plain has experienced the rainfall simultaneously.

Yesterday we had one of the quaintest experiences that I have ever met with in this country during thirty years. Early in the afternoon of the preceding day we reached a small Kurd village of ten houses, intending to pass on our way, when a man attired in shabby semi-European dress of a sort came and greeted me as a friend, and pressed us to stay the night with him. He said that he had entertained my wife and me four years ago, and our men remembered him, though I had forgotten both him and the village, which is, I believe and trust, a very rare piece of forgetfulness, in my travelling. He had just built a new guesthouse, much superior to any other we had ever seen; and we accepted his invitation. He explained that the village was a new one. It was only a "tchiftlik" or private estate four years ago; but it was growing. Workmen were building a new house as we looked out.

Our host was a Kurd, one of three brothers, who had wit enough to conform to Abdul Hamid's project of making the Kurds of Central Antolia settle down. They had profited by their loyalty; they owned land and flocks, and were evidently becoming wealthy, while they had no opportunity of spending money and no knowledge of how to use it. The Kurd, whose name I shall disguise as Hussein, remarked sadly and almost enviously as he observed our equipment, "These men know the art of living"; yet my friend Mr. Hogarth in his charming recent book "Accidents of and Antiquary's Life" describes with mingled admiration and terror the scantiness and economy of my outfit in all that pertains to comfort and to cookery. It was pitiable to see how wretched were the results of Hussein's evidently strong desire to live after a more civilised fashion. He had no conception of the fundamental facts on which a decent civilised life must rest. The new house in which we spent the night was exceptionally well built, and being still unfinished had not had time to become filthy; but the surroundings were already hideously dirty. A Kurd village is indescribably filthy, infinitely worse than Turkish villages, and Turkish villages are simply one vast midden, perfectly awful in time of rain, and endurable only in fine weather and bright sunshine. Hussein's village of ten houses was only in the eleventh year of its existence, and the filth had not had time to accumulate, but already it was becoming very bad. This made it difficult for me to reply with perfect candour to his pressing and repeated invitations that I should return next year with my wife and spend three days. At our last visit she pointed out various things that he ought to do; and whether he has done them or not, he is certainly full of eager desire to know how to live in the European fashion.

Hussein had none of the quiet, restful dignity and laziness of the Anatolian Turk. He hurried about, out and in, like a busy bee, sometimes sitting for a minute with us, then rushing out with an apology for his many duties, which left him no peace. At sunset a young Kurd servant brought in raki in a bottle, with one small glass and one tumbler. At each of the many visits that he paid us after that Hussein pressed raki on us, and when we declined helped himself. When it was time for evening prayers he took a stiff glass and hurried off to the mosque. After it was quite dark a Greek mason from Ak-Dagh Naden (White Mountain Mines), far away, eighteen hours north of Kaisari, who was building the new house, came in to talk to us, and sat on Hussein's armchair, which wanted one arm. Hussein returned, and the Greek then sat on the floor, close to the great man. Hussein at frequent intervals filled the glass for the Greek, who took his liquor straight, whereas Hussein usually mixed it with one-tenth part of water. After each glass the Greek repeated the same formula, "This a very goodman, a very-good-man," speaking in Greek, and leaned more and more lovingly towards the chair of Hussein, who then explained in Turkish the meaning of "very" and "good" to show his familiarity with foreign tongues. Dinner as usual in Turkey was late, and did not arrive until we were very weary and Hussein had shown frequent signs of impatience, declaring that he could never get his people to do what they were told. The great man ate with us. His brother and his cousin ate with our servants and a gendarme of our company. The gendarme belonged to the family of the Tchelebi Effendi, the head of the Mevlevi Dervishes, one of the noblest and oldest families in Turkey, the only really old family now left among the Osmanli, except the royal dynasty. Hussein took the head of the lamb with his hands pulled it open, and set in on the plate of my friend, the Hulme Student of Brasenose College who ate it manfully. I had explained previously that I ate to meat and would take only soup. The soup appeared on the table, and I helped myself into one of our own plates. Hussein ate "a la Turca" out of the dish, sometimes with his spoon taking soup, sometimes with his fingers taking lamb. Observing after a time that my plate was half empty, he filled it liberally with his own spoon from the soup tureen.

After dinner and hand-washing his brother and cousin came in and sat on the floor. The third brother had gone off to Broussa to sell sheep. They send between 2,000 and 3,000 sheep every year to Constantinople, and a large number also to Broussa. The wool they sell at Konia or in the neighbourhood. Our Greek servant had explained to us that Hussein was much respected in the whole country round—"feared" was the word he used, but "fear" and "respect" are synonymous in Turkey, and the peasantry have only one word for both. The literary Turkish has doubtless a special word for "respect," but one does not hear it among the country people. When our beds were made ready in the afternoon, Hussein had reproached us for not making use of his hospitality, saying that he had beautiful beds (i.e., mattresses), thick and soft. I said we should be delighted to use them in addition to our own. At this stage of the evening he sent for the beds and coverlets, which did not arrive until a full half hour had passed. Hussein apologised again at intervals for the slowness and idleness of his family, who would never obey him, and sent repeated messages to hurry the arrival of the beds. Meanwhile his tongue, loosened by the raki, wagged freely. In the afternoon no one had responded to our remarks about the new regime, by which we wished to elicit their opinions. Now Hussein spoke his mind without restraint. Abdul Hamid was among the greatest of all the Sultans, ranking with the Conqueror and with Selim, and one or two others, whom he mentioned, though I did not catch the names. Abdul Hamid was full of ability and energy, but the present man, whom he called only by his personal name, Reshid, never honouring him with his Royal title Mehemet, was a witless and useless fool. Our servant, who was in the room at the time, remarked "sotto voce," in Greek, that all robbers loved Abdul Hamid. Hussein intimated to our Greek servant his desire to take a Christian wife, and the latter promised to bring him a beautiful wife, his own sister, at his next visit.

At last the beds appeared, and our couches were prepared in accordance with our directions. The mattresses were excellent, thick and soft, and the sheet spread over mine was of fine material and clean, but the coverlet was not inviting-looking, and I put one of my own in its place after they departed. The Hulme Student placed his own defensive equipment, which is proof against all enemies that walk by night, over the whole structure of his couch. We had not, however, reached the final stage of the evening. Our hosts showed no sign of departing, and we sat down again. Then Hussein explained that it was their custom to see us safely in bed before they left us. As he had previously shown us how to bolt the door from the inside, the instructions seemed difficult to reconcile with this custom. We were somewhat embarrassed, but our Greek servant came to the rescue, explaining tactfully that the European custom was different, and that we were wont to go to bed in privacy. As our hosts desire was to act in European style he thereupon retired taking with him his brother and his cousin and we had the room to ourselves till next morning. Hussein's mattresses added much to our comfort.

The "message" of this Kurdish household has taken so much time to describe that I have not reached the incident next morning, which led me to tell the whole story. You have here a Turkish village in the making. It will not be Hussein's fault if the whole place is not thoroughly "a la Franka" in another generation. They are at present barely one remove above barbarism. They have abandoned the nomadic stage and have settled down, but they are quite unfit to lead the settled life, and the utter want of sanitation in a fixed village must cause a pestilence. Hussein's ideas as to racial affinity were interesting. Arab, Circassian, Albaian, and Kurd were all four brothers; but the Turk was quite different. Hussein's country was Turkey, but his people was not Turkish. Here was the genealogical myth, half-developed. Hussein had observed a difference marking off these four races, which are all far more eager and quick, from the Turkish race, and he expressed it by the genealogical formula. The myth would have been complete if he had added that the four brothers were the sons of one father or of one mother. But, nationally, Hussein felt himself and called himself a Turk, and in a generation or two the village would probably call itself Osmanli, were it not that their mother-tongue, Kurdish, is not so easily abandoned. Here, however, one sees why the Young Turks are so eager to eliminate differences of language and to make Turkish the sole language of the nation. That is needed to Ottomanise the people.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Discussion in the Lords.

In the House of Lords on June 20, Lord Northcote, with reference to the proposed appointment of a Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean asked the Under Secretary for War, whether the next Colonial Conference would meet before 1911; his Majesty's Government would ascertain before that date, and before appointing a Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, whether the self-governing overseas Dominions approve the idea of periodical inspections of their military forces by that officer. If they did not, how was it proposed that his time should be utilised for the public services after the discharge of his services at Malta?

Lord Lucas, in reply, said the next Colonial Conference would not meet before 1911, and the Government were not proposing before that date to ascertain whether the self-governing Dominions approved of the inspection, because they thought the best thing to do would be to discuss that question at the Conference next year, and the method of making arrangements. They did not consider this particular question as in any sense urgent, because Lord Kitchener had only just completed his tour of inspection and Sir John French was still engaged upon his work. He wished to make it quite clear, repeating what he had said the other day, that, whatever might be the outcome of discussion, such inspection could only take place at the invitation of the Dominion Governments themselves. As to the third part of the question, they did not see any difficulty in the future Commander-in-Chief's filling up his time. His duties of inspection of overseas imperial forces would require visits to South and West Africa, Bermuda, China, Jamaica, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, and other places. The length of time occupied by Sir J. French would give their lordships some idea of the time that would be required, and no doubt the Inspector-General would find the fullest occupation for his time.

Lord Northcote said he was glad it was made clear that the General Officer Commanding in the Mediterranean should only inspect the overseas Dominion forces at request of the Dominion Governments, because else it might give rise to a feeling of jealousy at what might have the appearance of a claim on the part of the Imperial Government. Of course these visits would be made by request, and he was quite sure the Colonial Governments would be glad to have the benefit of Lord Kitchener's valuable report, but he was afraid they might take objection to the idea that from time to time an officer should be sent out to pull up the military tree they had planted to see how it was growing. The noble lord had told the House that the time of this General Officer would be fully occupied in ordinary circumstances even if he did not go out to inspect Dominion forces, and surely it must make a good deal of difference whether he was appointed for that duty or not. Supposing the self-governing Dominions did not want his visits, would there be sufficient occupation for him.

The Earl of Crewe said it was quite clear there was no question of sending any General Officer for inspection duty to a self-governing Dominion except at the request of the Dominion. It was, of course, obvious to anyone who knew the conditions under which the Dominions undertook their part in imperial defence that they were left with complete independence as to the character of forces, their training and equipment, but it was quite clear to those who engaged in the conference that took place between the representatives of the self-governing Dominions and of his Majesty's Government that there was a real desire, so far as it was possible under local conditions, to maintain uniformity in the character of forces in different parts of the empire. That being so he thought it was exceedingly probable they would welcome not so much perhaps periodic inspection, because that rather implied sending out at fixed periods: but inspection at such time by arrangement as they might consider necessary in order to obtain the advantage of first-rate military opinion on the spot, and also with a view to obtaining and preserving at any rate practical, if not complete, uniformity of that training and equipment of which he had spoken. His noble friend had dealt with the question of time, and he could quite see there might be a desire to postpone the period owing to the fact that the Australian and New Zealand Governments had just had the advantage of Lord Kitchener's visits, and no doubt the South African Government might desire to be more firmly seated before discussing the subject: but if it should be thought desirable it would be quite open to the self-governing Dominion to put the question. As he understood, the time of the officer would be pretty fully occupied in inspecting the imperial forces in Crown Colonies, but there might be margins of time which, upon invitation being received, inspection of the force of any particular self-governing Colony might be combined with other duties. It seemed to him this might be a matter of friendly arrangement to fit in the inspection with the tours from time to time.

Viscount Midleton said it was quite clear that nothing could be done without the invitation and approval of the self-governing Colonies, but he confessed that the other night they were left in a somewhat nebulous position as to what the functions of the officer were to be. He asked the Government to tell the House frankly, was this officer to inspect forces in all parts of the world, to find time to visit Australia, China, Bermuda, and elsewhere, and to be responsible for the troops in Egypt and for the commands in Malta and Gibraltar? Were not the Government proposing to combine functions hitherto kept distinct to keep up an appointment for which nobody could say a good word, and for which a man could not be found? Before and not after this appointment was made they should be told whether this multifarious assortment of duties was to be continued, and they should also be told—what he pressed his Majesty's Government for last Monday—what were the duties assigned to the Duke of Connaught which he found it impossible to discharge with advantage to the country, what were the duties proposed to be assigned to Lord Kitchener which, in his judgment and with his experience, he considered incompatible for a Field-Marshal to discharge. They would then be in a position to judge whether the duties were such as should be assigned to any officer.

Lord Lucas, who was almost inaudible in the gallery, was understood to say he hoped that a good deal of what the noble lord wished to know would be found in the papers which were to be laid on the table of the House, and that these would be presented when the duties of this officer had been finally decided upon.

A MARRIAGE has also been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Morgan Dockrell, Indian Army, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Dockrell, of Cavendish Square, and Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ladenburg, of 1, Sussex Square, Hyde Park.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

QUESTION OF DINNER FROCKS.

Dinner frocks represent a very interesting question just now, writes a London correspondent, and the leading couturiers seem to be vying with each other to give them some new and original features. Not a few are made long, which is a very welcome change to those women whose particular style demands sweeping folds, and whose sense of dignity is always impaired when they are conscious of a curtailed jupe. A pretty example of the long evening gown is made in white Liberty satin with a double skirt, the upper one of which is shorter in front than at the back. The corsage is of net closely embroidered in silk and metal thread in a rich design forming almost a cuirass, and where this embroidered bolero-corsage ends is a metal fringe one inch in depth. The sleeves are fashioned of the satin, with a strip of embroidery running down the arm and a fringe round the edge, and the waist is outlined with cording and gold embroidery. Fringe is greatly in request just now and can be introduced in almost any length, while smooth dull beads likewise find a place in many of the embroideries of the moment, as well as forming immensely long chains which are worn with day or evening dresses, and hang far below the waist being knotted about midway. These are most attractive in black, but they are besides to be seen in grey and mauve as well as in other colours. Evening dress sleeves are made without any fulness and are quite transparent, reaching in some cases nearly to the elbow. These perfectly flat sleeves are the most becoming of all the styles we have been sampling of late, and will probably have a long reign for this reason.

BLACK PIQUE COSTUMES.

There is very little qique used this season, but curious to relate, it forms some successful gowns in black. In the case of a mourning toilette made of the material in question, the pique had a specially broad rib and was cut in coat and skirt form. The latter had a plain hip yoke neatly moulded to the figure and ending in handsomely curved lines to which were attached the groups of fine pleats which formed the lower part of the garment. The whole was completed with tiny black mother of pearl buttons set together in groups of seven. These are a feature of the modern tailor-made which cannot be ignored. The buttons are of the smallest description imaginable, and are nearly always set, "cheek by jowl" in sets of three, five, or seven, instead, of in the long serried rows which were fashionable some time ago. In some cases the seams of the skirt at the sides have the appearance of being closed with large squares of the same material as the gown, punctuated with these little sets of buttons, which have something the effect of small nails driven into it.

COSTLY COLLARS.

As regards the costume under discussion, the coat was made in the Russian blouse style, with a belt of varnished black leather, through the centre of which ran a violet line. This was clasped with a dull silver buckle, while the upper part was of the simplest description, being made with "ajous" vertical pleats and violet cravat hung with tassels, which fell from beneath the white plisse lawn collar. This was finished with a fine-drawn thread border. These little collars, into which such quantities of handwork are put nowadays, and which are supplemented with such fine pleating, are becoming very costly items of the dress budget, but add so considerably to the success of the half-mourning toilette that few women are disposed to grudge the extra outlay involved in laying in a sufficient supply. Stripes are having great success in all materials. In white or black these are specially happy, and Frenchwomen who are not in mourning are wearing materials of these description which are showing daring combinations of colour. Thus one gown of black, with a very fine white stripe occurring at short intervals on it, was supplemented with a clever little coat meeting over the bust and then falling away at the sides with revers of cachemire-de-soie printed a l'Indienne. This was accompanied by a large black hat trimmed with white feathers.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

Mahomedan Tribute.

A preliminary meeting of the leading Mahomedan citizens of Bombay was held in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road, last evening to consider what measures should be adopted to congratulate Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim on his being created a Baronet by the British Government and to celebrate the event. The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah was called to the chair.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan observed that Sir Currimbhoy was the first Mahomedan Baronet and by conferring a Baronetcy on him the Government had honoured the whole Mahomedan Community.

Resolutions were then passed appointing a Committee to draw up resolutions and submit them to the general meeting to be convened hereafter, and Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahad, Mr. M. H. Hakim, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan were appointed Secretaries.

BANK OF RANGOON.

Half-yearly Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

The net profits of the Bank of Rangoon, Limited, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1910, including Rs. 24,722-6-5 brought forward from the previous half-year amount to Rs. 94,110-10-1 which has been disposed of as follows: Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, Rs. 48,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 20,000; carried forward Rs. 26,100-10-1.

'VIYELLA'
(Regd.)

FOR GARMENTS MADE AT HOME.

For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.

Be sure you see the "Viyella" label on the selvedge.

Ask your draper to show you the new patterns; if you have any difficulty write for our booklet about "Viyella."

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.,

Spinners, Manufactures, and
Sole Proprietors of "Viyella,"

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London, E.C.

BY THE WAY.

OUR STREETS.

Actresses are always saying nice things of London. Therefore we are not surprised to hear from Mme. Hanako, our visitor from Japan, that London is the most courteous city in Europe. Mme. Hanako explained herself by adding that Englishmen do not stare at a woman so rudely as the men of other nations. It would be pleasant to accept the compliment, but we are afraid that London cannot honestly do so. If it is better than other cities, then the other cities are very bad indeed. Of late, there have been more complaints than usual of the treatment to which ladies are subjected in the most famous streets of the West End. The well dressed male nuisance is giving untold trouble. Because he does no substantial harm the police have difficulty in having their hands on him. But almost every woman who has been in Regent-street, Oxford-street, and Piccadilly could tell a story of what amounts to nothing less than persecution. That the most public streets should be rendered disagreeable in broad afternoon is a disgrace to a city priding itself on its personal liberty. The sooner one of these rascals is well thrashed the better. Unfortunately, there is too much publicity for the avenger in such a course; he suffers ultimately more than the creature he chastises. But what are the police to do?

FLATS IN KENSINGTON.

The driest of statistics often cover subjects of the most enthralling interest, and the quinquennial revaluation of Kensington yields results which betray what almost amounts to a revolution in London ways of life. The value of property in the Royal borough has, of course, increased enormously within the last generation. It is within the knowledge of many that Lord Kensington sold eighty-two acres not long ago for £565,000. Of late years, however, partly owing to this very rise in rents, partly owing to the facilities offered by the motor-car for living in the country, families have been migrating very largely from private houses and flocking into flats. There has been a wholesale expansion of the flat system to answer to the needs of the times, the ground floors very often being let for business purposes. The popularity of this new method of housekeeping atones to a considerable extent for the loss of rateable value due to the desertion of private houses. It is further evidence of the value of the flat system that it prospers so exceedingly though the servant problem is rather aggravated than ameliorated by the change.

GREENWICH AND RANI PRATH.

It is often asked. What good does astronomy do? Exacting persons seem to think that observation of sunspots ought to lead to accurate predictions of earthquakes of colliery explosions. At the end of his thirtieth year as Astronomer Royal, Sir William Christie was able to silence the carpers by pointing to the wonderful work done in connection with Halley's Comet by Messrs. Cowell and Crommellin. The more the movements of these visitants are reduced to a science the less likely are the more ignorant races of mankind to fly into a dangerous panic at their approach. It was largely due to the work of the two Greenwich astronomer to the accurate predictions they made as to the Comet's appearance, to the accounts they gave of its historical visits, that authorities in China were able to calm the fears of the multitudes by showing that the comet was no fiery dragon, but part of a piece of the celestial machinery. There is still a great deal more work of this kind to be done. There are still hundreds of thousands of superstitious souls like that Bengali Rani Prath, who is desirous of sacrificing his "wretched life" to save India from the malevolence of the Comet. Here, at least, is one raison d'etre of Greenwich.

THE CRETAN MAZE.

Certain false rumours have been spread lately that the British Government was favourable to the annexation of Crete by Greece. They seem to have originated among the Foreign Embassies at Constantinople, where international rivalry takes strange and not always creditable forms. Whatever their origin, they obtained credence in Paris, and caused serious annoyance to our good friends there. They also roused the animosity of the Young Turks—which was, no doubt, their principal object—and Great Britain ceased for a time to be a persona grata on the shores of the Golden Horn, while much rattling of the sabre made itself heard there and at Athens. Certain facts have come to our knowledge showing that Greece suddenly began preparing for war with feverish energy. Sir Edward Grey's declarations should put an end to the fiction and the friction. He simply repeats what he said last July: The Powers who hold the island in trust will maintain the supreme rights of Turkey. No persecution of Moslem deputies and officials will be allowed in the island, and if the Christians hoist the Greek flag, the flag-staff will simply be cut down again, as it was at Canea last August. British blood was spilled in the island twelve years ago in the maintenance of law and order, and Great Britain will not hesitate to make further sacrifices, if need be, to prevent a disastrous war in the Levant.

AFTER OLYMPIA.

The Horse Show has left the consequences we are now becoming familiar with. The riding of British officers, as compared with foreign competitors, is being unmercifully criticised in some directions, and while there can be no adequate defence, plausible excuses are put in from other directions. That the British officer was outclassed there can be no gain saying. The 16th Lancers did gallantly, but the rest were, generally speaking deficient. The argument that this is due, not to inferior talent, but to less opportunity of practice, is no doubt correct. We cannot see, however, any reason for those who say that the effort required to bring British horsemanship to the level of foreign is not worth making. As a correspondent of the "Telegraph" remarks, we have yet to learn that the Lancer officers who performed so ably are not equally efficient as soldiers or in other and more useful branches of sport. What is true of other sports is true of this: When competitions is challenged or accepted with foreign armies it is worth while making sure that the British representatives are equal to the charge of defending their country's reputation. Care is necessary with their horses, with their practice, with everything that makes for success.

"DR. DUNCAN OF RUTHWELL.

The occasion must not be allowed to pass, of the forthcoming Savings Bank centenary celebration at Edinburgh, without reference to a little book, "Dr. Duncan of Ruthwell" in which a very interesting account is supplied of the founder of the banks. It is written by his great-grand-daughter, Mrs. Hall. Dr. Duncan was a minister in a small and remote parish, and was always keenly interested in the condition of the poor. It was this fact which induced him to start his savings bank, and what success attended his efforts has already been described. In Ruthwell the small, whitewashed cottage is still standing that gave birth to the great movement. Duncan was an indefatigable worker. He was always an early riser, and would himself kindly his fire and devote himself to long hours of steady work before the rest of the world was awake.

HIS MANY FRIENDS.

It is an exceedingly attractive portrait which Mrs. Hall draws of this kindly parish minister going out and in among his people and looking keenly after their physical as well as their moral and spiritual interests. Mr. Duncan, as may be supposed, had many friends. Carlyle was one of them, and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and Graham, bard of "The Sabbath," were his frequent guests. Robert Owen visited him on more than one occasion; and Spurzheim, of phrenological fame, collected round Dr. Duncan's fireside ready listeners to his theories. Sir David Brewster, Dr. Buckland, Sedgwick, Murchison, and Poulet Scrope were among others who found their way to the retired parish where Dr. Duncan made his home. The great Dr. Chalmers and Edward Irving were likewise among his associates Carlyle, after Duncan's death, wrote of him as "the amiablest and kindliest of men; to me pretty much a unique in those days, the one cultivated man whom I could feel myself permitted to call friend as well."

"A BIT OF LUCK IN THE STRAND."

Mr. Keith Frith, whose death has been announced, was for many years a prominent member of the Bar practising at the old Bailey and the London Sessions. He used to tell with great gusto a curious experience he once had when requested to defend a prisoner who was charged with pocket-picking. Two of the prisoner's friends called at Keith Frith's Chambers and offered him a fee, which, however, as it did not reach the orthodox amount, he refused to accept. The two men went off somewhat disconsolate, but very shortly afterwards they reappeared, and proffered the requisite amount, explaining that they had "a bit of luck in the Strand!"

COLONIAL NOTES.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Natal political conference has adopted a programme closely resembling that of the Unionist. While a purely selfish policy for Natal in the Union Parliament is deprecated, it is considered that the peculiar conditions of the Colony make independent action necessary in the early stages of the Union.

Replying to an address of welcome from the Pietermaritzburg Municipality, General Botha expressed his intention of making the Union a success and of proving to the British people that the Dutch were worthy of the great trust reposed in them. He promised to do his utmost to kill racialism throughout the Union.

At a national gathering of 3,000 Basutos held for the purpose of expressing condolence with Great Britain and the Royal Family on the death of King Edward, speeches were delivered by the chiefs attributing the peace and prosperity enjoyed by Basutoland, to King Edward's guidance and personality.

CANADA.

The Naval Department of the Government of Canada is conferring with the Admiralty with regard to plans which have been submitted for the construction of ten new warships for the Canadian Navy, and it is understood that the Imperial authorities have sanctioned the announcement that in the course of the coming autumn Canadian and Home firms will be asked to submit plans for the construction of these vessels.

At Petewawa Camp on June 20 General French inspected the Militia and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the horses and lines of the Second Brigade of the Canadian Field Artillery. He said that people in Great Britain who thought it impossible to organise and train citizens soldiers to a high standard of efficiency as artillerymen would have their eyes opened if they could visit Petewawer.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, June 22.—Lord Islington, the new Governor of the Dominion, arrived here to-day, and was welcomed on board the liner by the Ministers. On landing his Excellency was accorded a municipal reception, and a procession was formed through the city, hearty cheers being raised along the route. On arrival at the Parliament Buildings Lord Islington was sworn in before a large assembly. The new Governor was given an enthusiastic reception by 20,000 people. Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, in welcoming the Governor in the name of New Zealand, said that he looked forward to a successful term of office for Lord Islington, whose experience in public life would be useful in performance of his duties. He wished him a successful career. Lord Islington, in reply, said that he was proud to the Governor of a Dominion so noted for its loyalty and its progressive spirit. He spoke feelingly of the late King Edward.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

44-09	Raghavaya B and N Savalaram M Sirgaonker vs Sukaram Hursett Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Davar).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

590-09	Captain and V Nawab Mirza F Ali Khan valad Mirza Sahib Ali Khan vs Pestonji Merwanji Heerana Shamrao M and H Part heard.
435-09	Tyabji D and Co D Balchand and another vs G Girdharlal Motichand and D. Part heard.
287-10	G H Dalal K Karamchand vs Balaji Shivparsad a firm Captain and V.
995-09	Captain and V R D Sethna vs G Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.
570-08	Sabnis and G M H Bharhaya vs. Aishabibi widow and others F P Pavri Captain and V Shamrao M and H.
882-08	Captain and V The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Furdoonji A C Furdoonji and others Unwalla and P.
665-08	Daphtary F and D J Sirdarmal a firm vs. H O Coates and another In person.
907-08	Mulla and M A B Cursondas and Co vs. L Mohanlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edg G W and Co.
620-08	Adeshir H D and Co Dadi Limji Batliboi vs. Shirinbai widow Wadia G and Co.
562-09	T A Ghandy B Balaram and others vs The New Moffusil Co Ld and another Crawford B and Co Malvi H M and R.
392-09	Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ld of Little and Co.
562-02	T A Ghandhy, B Balaram and others, The New Mofussil Co, Ld and another Crawford B and Co, Malvi H M and R.
259-09	Madhowji K and Co Modhibai vs G Damoder and another Jam R and D
1074-09	Raghaviawa B and N Bhimabai widow vs G Veeram Wadia G and Co.
18-09	Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu Alias Gungabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
979-09	Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gangabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
38-10	Gamanlal H Motichand Manchhasa a firm vs Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others Captain V.
291-09	Shamrao M and H Ranchord Ratanji vs A Mohanlal Chitnis M and M.
770-06	Jamshedji R and D Ishvardas Gorakhram the firm vs S Dharmajmal and others Craigie B and Co.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

276-07	Payne and Co L Ebrahim and Co vs Gungaparsad Dwarkaparsad and another Jeh M and S J R Patel and Co.
836-08	Pestonji R K and Co A N Zurape and others vs Antonio E de Braganca and another Ardeshir H D & Co.
364-08	Tyabji D and Co, Sitabai widow vs B Narayan Paveker and others, Smitham B and Co, Little and Co.
802-08	Daptary F and D, P Karamchand and others vs P Thakersey, Mehta and D.
93-08	M B Chothia, M Nagji vs Bai Nauvahu and others.
117-09	Daphtary, F and D, Shroff and Co Ld vs S Gopinath and another, Malvi H M & R
223-09	Smitham B and Co, V Damoder vs Shri Baldeo Mills Ld, Mulla and M
1066-08	Shroff D and D, The Oriental Agency Co Ld vs W Narayen Khatao, Chitnis M and M
37-09	Shroff D and D P Ludha vs M Keshawji Pestonji R K and Co.
1049-09	Wadia G and Co N Khote vs Bai Ambabai widow and others Chitnis M and M.
317-08	Tyabji D N Co Rai Bahadur Shri Kesson- After the Judgment Motion is over.
754-09	Jehangir G and B M Vijasanker Desai vs H O Coates and others Mulji and K.
761-08	T A Ghandy K Trisolpani vs P Subaraidia and others Raghavaya B and N.
135 08	Payne and Co Mukbir bin Abdul R Zaker vs Jacob bin Mahomed bin Tan Bhaisanker K and G.
879-08	Malvi H M and R G Vejashanker vs Magji Madhowji and others.
63-09	Khunderao L and M J Narana vs G Govindji and others Matubhoy, and M J Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co.
100-10	Little and Co Chunilal Harilal and Co vs J F Karaka and another Taakerdas and Co.
101-10	Little and Co G G Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vijbhukandas and others Hir and Co Mad. K and C Bhai. K and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson).

For Consent Decree.

1166-09	Jeh G and B Gustad M Irani and another The Bombay Ice M Coy.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

76-10	Payne and Co Deepchand Hemraj and another vs Balcock and others Smitham B and Co.
83-10	F P Pavri Cassum Haji Joosub vs Currimbhoy Ramji and Co S B Mehta Jam R and D M and H.
6-09	Mulla J M K B B vs Allarakhia Khan Shroff D and D.
914-08	Jamshedji R and D Safiaboo vs Abdool Hoossain Abdulally and others Tha and Co Res R K and Co J G and B.
369-09	Ardeshir H D and Co Messrs D B Lam and Co vs S Gopinath In person.
248-09	Little and Co Murabai Ramchander Maplekarim vs Dharamdas Dhulabhdho Chitnis M and M
770-08	Bhaisanker K and G Cullianji Shangjibhoy vs Nanabhoy Cursetji and others Jam R and D.
123-09	Mulla and M Joshi Nursey Keshowji vs Veerji Ramji and others Raghavaya B and N
528-08	Unwalla and P Kaikhusroo B Chocksey vs R Tribhovandas Mody Khunderrao L and M.
20-09	Kanga and R S Hormusji Nowroji Bhaiji Patel vs Maneckji Navroji Bhaiji Patel and others Kanga and S P S Bottliwala.
105-10	Little and Co, Dhunjibhoy D Plumber vs G Janba Patel, D J P Mantry.
141-10	Little and Co, Nusserwanji R Mistry vs The United Sindh Spg Wg Mills Ld and another Raghavaya B and N. For postponement.
1053-08	Ardeshir H D and Co, Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhawnagri vs Framji Nusserwanji, Captain Payne and Co.
189-09	Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayem vs Shivlal Gungabux and others, Malvi H M & R.
1060-08	Mulji and K, B B Gulmahomed vs Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola, Shroff D and D.
354 09	Malvi H M and R, D Bisandayal vs Jugonath Sobharam.
49-07	Captain and V K Natubhoy vs Nurbheram Shamrao M H.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1071-09	Jamshedji R & D Abdool Hoosein Moosaji Poonawalla vs Sapurji Cooverji Mistry Mulla and M.
142-08	In person Y G Jugonathdas vs N Sadadas and another In person.
25850-09	Malvi, H M and R Nuthmull Govind rao and others vs Joshi Narmadashanker and others Hiralal and Co.
1188-09	Captain and V Mahomed Haji Bana v Mahomed Alli Dossabhoy Thakerdas and Co.
1028-08	Bhaisanker K and G K Saganchand A firm vs N Cursetji and Co a firm.
645-08	T A Ghandy K Bapudas Luxmondas vs Tulsidas Kompenta Salmis G and Co.
85-09	T A Ghandy The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirashanker Girjashanker and another In person Raghavaya B and N.
70-08	Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.
140-07	Tyabji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Jooma Sale Mahomed and others Kanga and S
550-08	Munchersha and N V Bechardas vs Alarakhia Khan Mahomed.
108-08	Bicknell M and R Salebhoy K Bordawalla vs Tayebhoy Nansaji and others S B Mehta.
884-07	Bicknell M and R Narandas Thakersey Mulji vs Cursetji Jamshedji Unwalla Hiralal and Co Bicknell M and R.
742-08	Bicknell M and R Kaji Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ally Mabari vs Abdool Miya alias Dadamiya Haji Bhaisanker K and G.
103-08	Tyabji D and Co T Surdarmal and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co.
81-08	Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Goculdas Madhowji a firm Little and Co.
34-10	Motichand and D Dawoodbhai Jiwajee vs Khatizabai widow and others Jehangir M and S Moti and D.
41-10	Captain and V Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Suleman Hajee Husein and others Thakurdas and Co.
58-10	Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monassh and another vs Monasseh Jacob Monassh and another Little and Co.
45-10	Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	14
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	11
Total	14	13	117
This day last year	4	5	48

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 9th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	73	29	5
B	147	50	3
B	116	85	7
C	111	55	5
D	75	19	1
E	101	9	1
E	103	40	2
F	51	3	1
G	38	0	0
Total	815	290	25
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,105

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents,

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The various reports of the astronomical observations of Halley's Comet do not quite clear up the mystery of the tail. On the whole they neither confirms nor refute existing views, and rather tend to make the exact constitution of this appendage more uncertain than before. The most generally received theory of the tail is that the luminosity is due to the passage of electrical discharges from the sun through highly rarefied matter. And this matter of the tail was supposed to be repelled from the sun by the force of the light waves. But since no very special electrical or other disturbances took place when the earth, according to the confident predictions of astronomers, passed through the tail on May 19-20, some writers contend that Halley's Comet has disproved the above theory. It is to be remembered, however that if the earth did pass through the highly attenuated luminous matter of a comet's tail the effects would be slight, and probably chiefly confined to the higher regions of the atmosphere. And various observers do report such slight effects from different localities.

IN THE FORK OF THE TAIL.

Other observers, however, argue from the absence of marked electrical and other disturbances that the earth did not pass through the tail at all. Writing to "Nature" from the Transvaal Observatory, Mr. R. Innes states positively that "the earth did not pass through the tail of Halley's Comet," nor could it possibly do so. The reason why the earth cannot go through the tail of a comet, according to Mr. Innes, is the nature of the tail. The comet under the radiant action of the sun expels "corpuscles" from itself. These in turn are repelled by the sun in a long streamer which forms the tail. But such "corpuscles" are also repelled by the earth. Hence when the comet's tail approaches the earth it is turned a side, and another branch of the tail is formed on the other side. Thus, instead of passing through the tail the earth lies in the fork between the two branches of the same.

LOST TAILS OF PLANETS.

And it is evident that the tail of Halley's comet was thus divided. One part was left in the morning sky, and a new one developed in the evening sky. According to Mr. Innes, again, the earth and other planets under the radiant action of the sun all repel these corpuscles. The reason why Venus, Jupiter, and the rest are not "tailed stars" is that "these corpuscles have been shed by the planets ages ago." Meteorites also throw of "corpuscles" which are repelled by both earth and sun. And if a matter be carefully observed there may be seen in the part of the sky opposite the sun a faint tail which has been called the Gegenshein.

DR. KOCH, CROCODILES, AND SLEEPING SICKNESS.

If Professor Minchin is right in his letter to "Nature," then the view—that the crocodile is in a manner responsible for the spread of sleeping sickness is erroneously attributed to Koch. It has been frequently asserted that he put forward this view and the statement appeared also in the obituary notice of Koch in "Nature." "Koch suggested," it is there stated, "that the crocodile might be the reservoir host of the trypanosome that gives rise, when carried to the human being by another tsetse fly (Glossina palpalis), to sleeping sickness, and he then made the suggestion, afterwards carried out, that the infective zone around certain waters should be cleared of its underwood, and the crocodiles lurking there and in the neighbouring water killed." Professor Minchin has never been able to find such a suggestion set forth in any of Koch's own writings on sleeping sickness. There may be, he suggests, some foundation for the assertion, but however this may be, it appears that Koch in his later writing expressly repudiates the idea of any such connection between the crocodile and sleeping sickness.

DISEASE-CAUSING MICROBES.

During the last twenty years the whole attitude of the study and investigation of disease-causing microbes have advanced from that of merely identifying certain microbes as the causes of certain diseases to the attempt of defend the animal and the human body against their attacks in the direction already so finely started by Pasteur. For many years disease after disease was examined and found to be caused by special bacteria or other microbes. Even non-infectious diseases or diseases only communicable under very special conditions were found to be due to microbes, so that it is probable that all diseases that is not due to congenital malformation or to mechanical injury or to poison fabricated in the weapons of larger animals and plants, or by man himself, is due to microbes. "Life," says Lord Justice Moulton, "is one ceaseless war against these enemies and the period of our too-transient successes are known as health." One of the last diseases traced the microbes is that and sad condition known as "infantile paralysis," by which so many of the brightest and best members of the community have been crippled from childhood onwards through life.

NATURE'S PROTECTION.

Of late one has we have been making rapid strides in arriving at a knowledge as to how Nature herself protects higher creatures from the excess and exuberance of destructive microbes, and we have now able to see that it is in adopting her methods that our best hope of increasing that protection lies. Nature is satisfied if the efficacy of her defence would save enough individuals to carry on the race. Man desires in the case of his own fellows to outdo Nature, and to save all. A century and a half ago, before the true character of infective disease was understood it was observed that an individual who was attacked by the small-pox and recovered became incapable of receiving the infection again. He was "protected" or "immune." The practice of "inoculation" was introduced from the East by Lady Montague. The infectious matter was introduced from a small-pox patient into the person to be protected by rubbing it into a scarified part of the skin. A much less severe attack of small-pox was thus produced than that which usually followed the natural infection, which (though we have not known precisely its mode of entrance) is more widely spread through the blood. At the same time, the condition of "immunity" after the attack was brought about with equal efficacy. When Jenner introduced inoculation with "cow-pox," or "vaccination" for the purpose of establishing "immunity" in the vaccinated person, inoculation with small-pox itself was a very usual practice, but was open to the objection that sometimes an unexpectedly violent attack of the disease was produced, resulting in death, and that the active infection was kept alive and ever present in the community. The notion with regard to the mode in which "immunity" was produced by either the Montacutian or Jenerian inoculation was even after the general knowledge of microbes as the living contagion of disease had been arrived at, that the mild attack due to inoculation "used up" something in the blood—in fact, exhausted the soil so that the infective matter or microbe could no longer flourish in the blood. And this view was accepted as the explanation of the "immunity" to the anthrax disease conferred on cattle and sheep by Pasteur's inoculations of weakened, but still actively growing, cultures of the anthrax bacillus. Another theory was that they produced something in the blood by their own life-processes which checked their further growth, just as yeast will not grow in wort in which it has produced 8 per cent. of alcohol, and as a fire may be choked by its own smoke or ashes.

INCORRECT EXPLANATIONS.

It is now known that both these explanations of "immunity" are incorrect. Nature provides at least three varieties of defence within the blood of higher animals against disease-producing microbes which have broken through the outer line of fortification, the skin. These three methods are effective in different cases (one in this disease, another in that), and, on the whole, are sufficient to preserve the races of animals (including man) from complete destruction. These are (1) the production in the blood of an antidote to the toxin or poison elaborated by the invading microbe—an anti-toxin, which chemically neutralises the toxin; (2) the production in the blood of the attacked animal of a "germicidal" poison, which repels and kills the attacking microbes themselves (not merely neutralising their poisonous products); (3) the extermination of the intrusive, disease-producing microbes by a kind of police, which scour the blood channels and tissues, and eat up,"—actually engulf and digest—the hostile intruders. These latter agents are the "eater-cells," or "phagocytes"—minute, viscid, actively-moving particles, resembling the animalcules called "amœba." They are only the one two-thousandth of an inch in diameter, and are known as the white or colourless corpuscles of the blood. They are far less numerous than the red blood corpuscles, which are the agents for carrying oxygen, but there eight thousand million of them in an eggcupful of blood. They are the really important agents in protecting us from microbes, since they not only engulf and digest and so destroy those intruders, but it is probable (not certain) that they also are the manufacturers of the anti-toxins and of the germicidal poisons.

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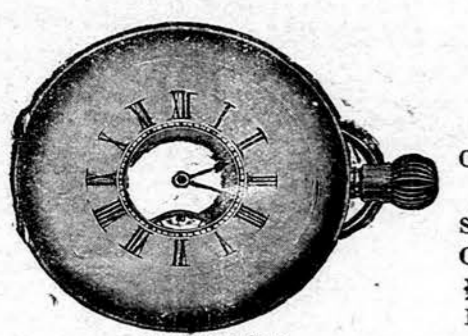

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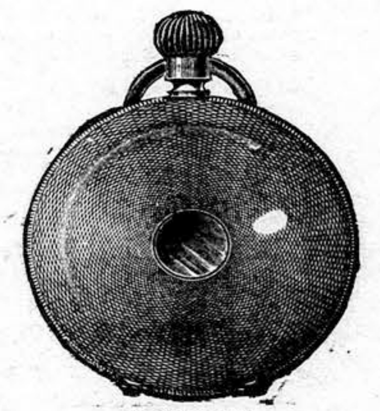

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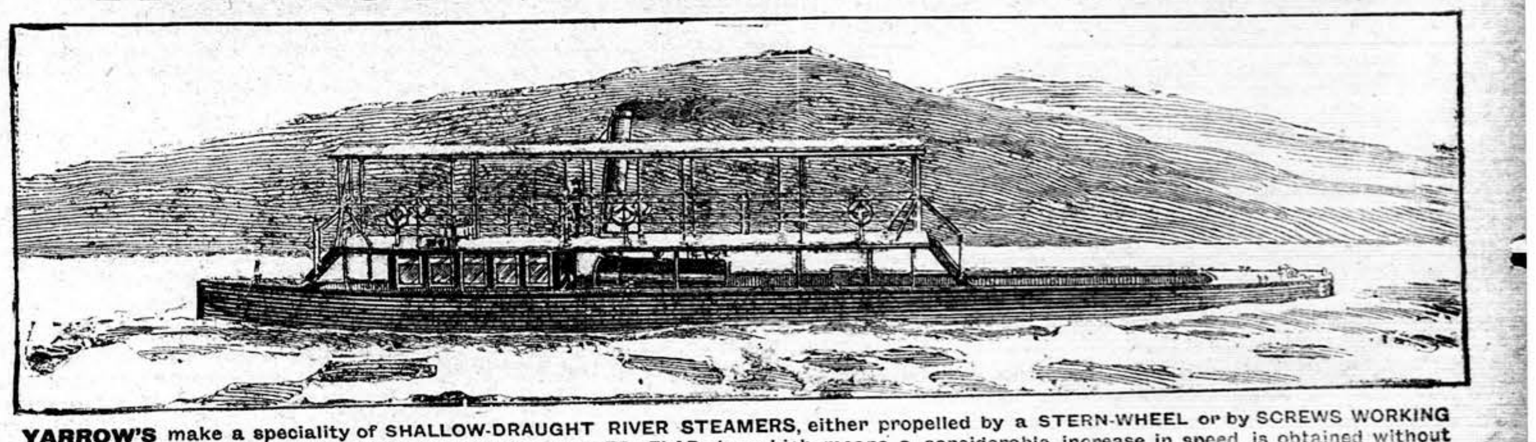

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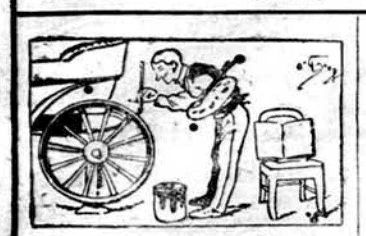
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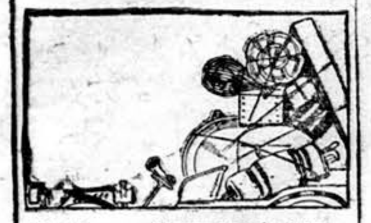
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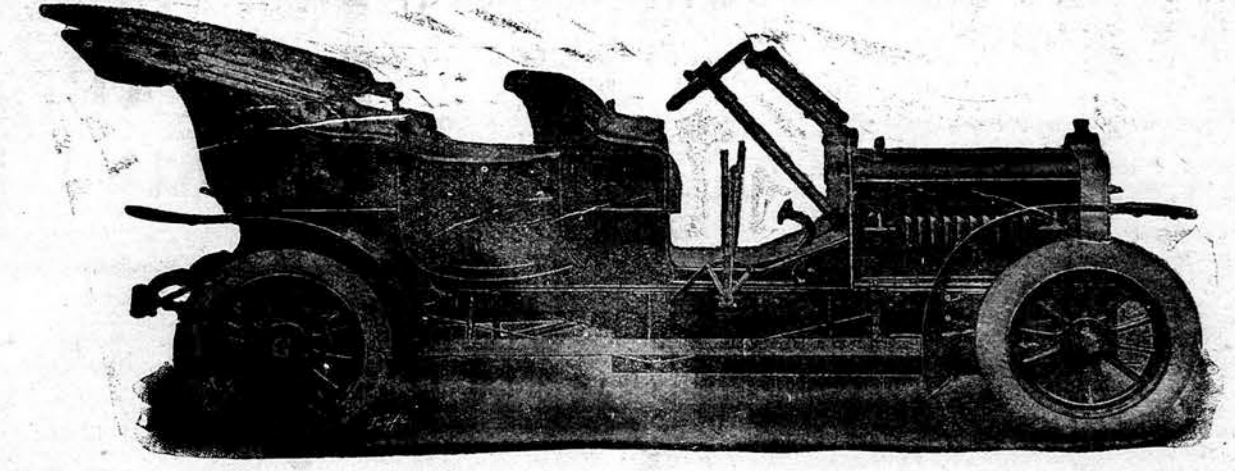

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